MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 AUGUST 1981

Iran

Raja'i Inauguration--Tehran radio reported that on 2 August Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni conferred the presidency upon Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. A decree issued by Khomeyni and read at the 2 August inauguration ceremony in Tehran advised Raja'i that his appointment and Khomeyni's endorsement will remain in effect as long as he obeys the teachings of Islam, the Constitution and divine orders. In the decree, a recording of which was broadcast by Tehran radio, Khomeyni threatened to withdraw his endorsement if Raja'i acts otherwise.

In a speech at the inauguration ceremony, which was later broadcast by Tehran radio, Khomeyni said Raja'i has a great responsibility for he is accountable to each of the 13 million people who voted for him. He explained that should Raja'i err, those 13 million people who voted for him today will call for his death tomorrow. Thus is the nature of revolution, he added. Turning to former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's flight to France, Khomeyni cautioned that the armed forces must work for the nation and that negligent personnel will have to answer for themselves in the next world. Addressing "those who have left," Khomeyni said they should return and serve the country, for it is their duty to do so. He predicted that they might be able to return to Iran after 10-20 years. However, they must not disgrace themselves further, isolate themselves from the nation or approach former Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar. He affirmed that the country will accept those who return. "Why should we remain each other's enemy?"he asked, and added: "We should make friends for the task of constructing this country."

Khomeyni's speech was followed by an address by Raja'i, who promised to uphold the Constitution, to confront the enemies of Islam and to be a servant of the Muslims. In his speech, a recording of which was broadcast by Tehran radio, Raja'i described Bani-Sadr as an "illegitimate embryo" that grew and took advantage of the people's trust to seize power and to eventually impose a new-style shah in the guise of an elected representative of the people.

Cabinet Resignation--Tehran radio reported that at the 1 August Cabinet meeting all the ministers and supervisors of ministries submitted their resignations to Prime Minister Raja'i to allow the future prime minister freedom in forming his new cabinet. According to the radio, Raja'i accepted their resignations and asked them to continue in their present assignments until new ministers are appointed and constitutional procedures are completed.

Demonstration at French Embassy--Tehran radio reported that as a mark of protest against the French Government's decision to grant Bani-Sadr political asylum, a "vast throng" marched to the French Embassy in Tehran on 31 July. According to the radio, the demonstrators issued a resolution in which they condemned the French Government for granting political asylum to Bani-Sadr and Mojahedin-e Khalq leader Mas'ud Rajavi and expressed their support for the Iranian Government's efforts to bring about their extradition. They also announced that the gathering was intended as a warning to the French Government and that there would be "further steps" against the French action if Iran's demand were not met. According to AFP, the 5,000 people who participated in the demonstration later left the embassy area without incident. Tehran radio reported that the members of the Graduates Islamic Society, who were staging a sit-in, ended their 32-hour demonstration as well. The radio mentioned that the embassy building was "stringently guarded" by Iranian law enforcement officials and that no violent or threatening actions had occurred.

Investigation of Bani-Sadr Escape--In a resolution broadcast by Tehran radio, the participants in the 31 July rally at Tehran University, held to mark international Jerusalem Day, called upon the Supreme Defense Council and the army to investigate Bani-Sadr's flight from Iran and to identify his accomplices. AFP reported that on 1 August 17 members of the Majlis demanded that Defense Minister Javad Fakuri explain how Bani-Sadr, for whom an arrest warrant had been issued, could have flown to Paris unchallenged.

Bani-Sadr, Rajavi Interviewed--DPA reported that in an interview with DER SPIEGEL Bani-Sadr said the dictatorship of the clergy now ruling Iran has no chance of survival in view of the rapidly spreading and intensifying civil war. According to DPA, he claimed that he was the backing of the armed forces, the intelligentsia and other important sectors and that only 15 percent of the people still back Khomeyni. The former president asserted that the Iranian economy is now much less independent than it was during the reign of the shah. He said there are press censorship, arbitrary executions, imprisonment and torture: "It is hell," he added. Reporting on a telephone interview with Mojahedin-e Khalq leader Rajavi, a BBC World Service correspondent quoted him as saying that the dicision to leave Iran followed the execution of over 300 Mojahedin-e Khalq members in less than a month. According to the BBC, Rajavi said the new national resistance council he had been asked by Bani-Sadr to establish had decided that they should leave, partly on security grounds and partly in the interests of strengthening the council. He strongly denied that leaving Iran temporarily will weaken his position or his effectiveness as leader of the Mojahedin-e Khalq, the radio said.

Rafsanjani Sermon--Tehran radio reported that Tehran's Provisional Friday Imam 'Ali Akhbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani gave a sermon at the 31 July Friday prayers ceremony at Tehran University in which he admitted that the government has not yet established full control in certain sensitive areas and that the environment in the air force should be cleansed. In remarks addressed to the French Government, he said that if it had accepted Bani-Sadr as a "political bankrupt"--even though Iran considers him a criminal--that would be one thing, but how could the French Government accept Rajavi, who is a terrorist and who has ordered the assassination of many people?

Reyshahri interview--In an interview broadcast by Tehran radio, religious judge of the armed forces revolution court Mohammadi Reyshahri said that although Bani-Sadr had succeeded in bringing about a gradual revival of the personality cult within the armed forces, his dismissal as commander in chief has had no impact on army operations. Questioned on past purges within the military, Reyshahri asserted that any decision made in this connection had Bani-Sadr's personal approval, even though he denied it. He added that Bani-Sadr wanted to keep the support of high-ranking officers, some of whom were imprisoned, and had a hard time accepting the fact that the courts should treat everybody equally. Turning to Bani-Sadr's flight to France, Reyshahri said several officials are reviewing the case and six people have been arrested for aiding and abetting the escape.

Bakhtiar Interview--In an interview published in the 31 July LE MONDE, former Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar said cooperation between him and Bani-Sadr is out of the question, since they cannot agree on principles. Observing that Bani-Sadr used to say that Iran could not exist without Islam but has subsequently corrected himself and spoken of Iranian nationalism, Bakhtiar described this change in view as "essentially opportunist." LE MONDE quoted the former prime minister as stating that he has had no relations with Baghdad since the Gulf war started. He added, however, without further elaboration, that he has two radio transmitters "somewhere in the region."

Envoy Deported--MENA, citing AL-AHRAM, reported that Egypt has decided to deport the head of the Iranian Interests Section of the Swiss Embassy in Cairo in order to equalize the representation at the Egyptian and Iranian Interests Sections in Tehran and Cairo respectively.

Persecution of Baha'is Denied--Tehran radio reported that a Foreign Ministry spokesman has denied news agency reports on the execution of Baha'is, claiming that no one has yet been executed in Iran for adhering to the Baha'i faith. The spokesman added that all of those who have been executed have had links with Israeli or CIA espionage organizations.

Attacks, Assassinations--AFP, citing AZADEGAN, reported that on 31 July Mojahedin-e Khalq members killed five soldiers and wounded eight others in a dormitory in Lahijan, northern Gilan Province, and murdered a revolution guard in central Tehran. It also said a member of one of the Islamic security committees was wounded in Tehran by two unidenfified motorcyclists. Shiraz radio reported that on 1 August, an attempt was made on the life of the general director of the Bushehr education department, who was one of Bushehr's candidates for the Majlis. It also reported that on 31 July three people were killed in an armed attack on the home of an Islamic Republican Party Central Committee member in Fars. According to Tehran radio, a Kazerun clergyman was also assassinated on 1 August.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iranian Armed Forces communique, broadcast by Tehran radio, reported that on 1 August the Iranian Air Force hit and destroyed a pumping station and oil installations in Tikrit, 300 km inside Iraqi territory. The radio also reported that 80 percent of the Al-Faw oil installations and the Ma'amir pier in Iraq were set ablaze on 2 August as a result of Iranian fire. An Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique, transmitted by INA, claimed that Iraqi forces killed 108 Iranian soldiers and destroyed 12 of their vehicles during a 29-30 July press statement the commander of the Usamah forces in the southern sector said the Iranian side had lost 1,250 men, 32 tanks and 3 helicopters in the past few days in that region. The commander also asserted that on 29 July Iraqi soldiers gained control of the bridgeheads on the Karkheh al-'Amyah River after killing more than 600 Iranian soldiers and destroying more than 13 Iranian tanks.

Iraq

Protest to United States--INA reported that on 31 July the Foreign Ministry summoned the acting official in charge of the U.S. Interests Section in Baghdad to inform her about the existence of cooperation in the field of armament between Iran and Israel via a third party and in the black market. According to INA, the ministry explained that this cooperation between Iran and Israel means the "leakage" of weapons and spare parts originating in the United States and that this undoubtedly violates U.S. laws and harms Iraq's security. The ministry added that the United States has begun to supply Israel with spare parts at more than the usual rate in order that they may be passed on to Iran.

Ambassadors Briefed--INA reported that on 1 August the Foreign Ministry summoned the heads of the Arab diplomatic missions and the PLO representative in Baghdad and acquainted them with the details of the armament cooperation between Israel and Iran. According to INA, the Foreign Ministry expressed its conviction that the United States is aware of and in agreement with this matter. Voice of the Masses radio reported that on 2 August the Foreign Ministry summoned the heads of the Islamic missions in Baghdad to give them a similar briefing.

Lebanese Crisis

Military Situation--According to Jerusalem radio the UNIFIL spokesman and military sources in Israel claimed on 31 July to have no information about the alleged 30 July shelling of Dayr Mimas village in the Christian enclave, which was reported earlier by Jerusalem radio. Meanwhile, Voice of Hope radio reported on 31 July that the shelling did occur, while a Palestinian military spokesman quoted by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio simply drew attention to the UNIFIL denial. The Voice of Palestine reported that on 1 August Israeli gunboats attempted to approach the coast opposite Sidon but were forced to retreat. According to Voice of Lebanon radio, Israeli planes flew over Beirut on 2 August, drawing antiaircraft fire.

Fedayeen Operations--The Voice of Palestine reported that on 30 July the fedayeen planted explosives and incendiary devices inside two factories in northern Jerusalem and inside several shops along the approaches to Rehovot, south of Tel Aviv. Fires resulted in both cases, the radio said. Jerusalem radio reported the two fires but did not mention possible fedayeen involvement.

Missiles in Lebanon--SANA reported that in a 1 August interview with TISHRIN, Syrian Defense Minister Gen Mustafa Talas asserted that Syria's missiles will remain in Lebanon as long as the Israeli aggression continues. According to SPA, Saudi Arabia has denied foreign news reports that it will finance Lebanon's purchase of SAM-6 missiles.

Sarkis Army Day Speech--In a 1 August speech at Army Day celebrations at the Al-Fayyadiyah military school, Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis said national accord is a basic goal that, when achieved, will lead to other basic national goals. In his speech, which was broadcast live by Beirut radio, Sarkis asserted that international laws and norms have been violated in the south and that UN Security Council resolutions have been disregarded. He claimed that if coordination with Syria is necessary to put an end to what is taking place in the interior, then coordination with the other Arab states within the framework of joint action to put an end to what is taking place in the south is even more urgent. Acknowledging that some friendly states have sent forces to safeguard peace in the south, he observed that it is only appropriate for Lebanon to shoulder its share of the defense burdens.

Libya

Voice of the Arab Homeland radio reported that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat paid a 1-day visit to Libya during which he reviewed the current situation in the Middle East with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 148 *3 August 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW 1

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Speaks on Fighting, Cease-Fire 1 Aug [VOP] A 1
'Arafat Sends Messages to International Leaders [VOP] A 1
VOP Denies Shelling of Israeli, Haddad Positions A 2
VOP Reports 30 Jul Fedayeen Operations in Israel A 2

OPEC AFFAIRS

Member States Ready for Price, Production Pact B 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

SAUDI ARABIA

Kingdom Will Not Finance Missiles for Lebanon C 1

UAE

Shaykh Zayid Amnesties Prisoners on 'Id Al-Fitr C 1
Paper Questions Arab, U.S. Strategies on Lebanon C 1
[AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I 30 Jul]

EGYPT

As-Sadat, Delegation Leave for Britain 2 Aug D 1
Further Report D 1
Egypt Deports Iranian Interests Section Chief D 1
Commentary Examines Peace Process, Soviet Impacts D 2

IRAQ

Protest Conveyed to U.S. on Israeli Arms to Iran E 1
Arab Ambassadors Briefed on Arms to Iran E 1
Armed Forces General Command Communiques 415-417 E 2
Communique No 415 E 2
Communique No 416 E 3
Communique No 417 E 4
Oil Minister Holds Press Conference 31 Jul E 4

LEBANON

UN Vehicle Attacked in Beirut; Casualties Reported G 1
Artillery Fires at Israeli Boats off Sidon G 1
Sarkis Army Day Speech to Military Graduates G 1
Al-Wazzan Heads Committee To Deal With Supplies G 3

SYRIA

Al-Asad's Message to Troops on Army Anniversary H 1
Minister Says Missiles Will Remain in Lebanon H 2

ISRAEL

Jerusalem 'Sources' Cited on As-Sadat U.S. Visit I 1
[HA'ARETZ 2 Aug]
Tzipori Says Israel To Prevent 'War of Attrition' I 1
Begin To Clarify Policy During U.S. Visit I 1
Begin Says Coalition Agreement To Be Signed 3 Aug I 2
Coalition View on Sovereignty in Territories Cited I 2
Paper Reports New Policies for Territories I 2
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 2 Aug]
West Bank Leaders Protest Ban on PLO-Jordan Funds I 3
[POST 3 Aug]
MA'ARIV Reports Syria-OTRAG Contract for Missiles [2 Aug] I 4
Israeli Reaction Reported [MA'ARIV 3 Aug] I 6
Investigation of Bus Attack Reported Continuing I 6

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

'Arafat Talks With Al-Qadhdhafi, Makes Statement Q 1

MOROCCO

Bouabid Holds Talks With Canada's Trudeau Q 1

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Cooperation Protocol With Yugoslavia Signed R 1
Appointment of New Ministers, Officials Announced R 1

SOMALIA

Somali Salvation Front Official Interviewed [Radio Kulmis] R 2
Mogadishu Hotel Bombed; More Blasts Promised [Radio Kulmis] R 4

WEST AFRICA

THE GAMBIA

AFP Reports Military Situation in Banjul 2 Aug T 1
AFP: Senegalese Force Action Reported Terminated T 1
Coup Leader's Messages Urge Senegalese Withdrawal T 2
Appeal For Condemnation T 2
Threat To Kill Hostages T 2
Jawara Returns to Banjul, Urges Rebels' Surrender T 3
Senegalese, Loyal Forces Reported in Control 3 Aug T 3

SENEGAL

Jawara Speeches, Press Statement From Dakar T 4
31 Jul Speech T 4
31 Jul Press Statement T 5
Answers Questions T 6
1 Aug Speech T 7
Government 31 Jul Statement on Gambia Events T 9
Diouf 2 Aug Speech to Nation on Gambia Situation T 10
Correspondent Reports Situation, Origin of Arms T 11

'ARAFAT SPEAKS ON FIGHTING, CEASE-FIRE 1 AUG

JN011713 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1632 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Speech by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, identified by his nom de guerre Abu 'Ammar, during a visit to an unidentified position of the Palestinian armed struggle on 1 August--recorded]

[Excerpts] On this blessed day we end this blessed month of Ramadan, during which the Koran was revealed. During this month you adopted a splendid stand and you fought like real men. You stood fast, as the steadfastness and resistance should be, against the Zionist enemy. [applause] You carred out this heroic battle and you scored this victory not only for your revolution and the Palestinian and Lebanese, but you--you, the heroes of the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces--scored this victory in this advanced trench for your Arab nation, and taught the Zionist-imperialist-American enemy a lesson that he will not forget. [applause]

Brothers, on this blessed day we are entitled to celebrate twice. We celebrate the end of this blessed month and welcome this blessed holiday. Again we celebrate the fact that we have recorded in the annals of the history of our Arab nation this epic--the epic of the sixth Palestinian-Israeli war. [cheers and applause] I say, brothers, that the heroism which our heroes in the joint forces have recorded does not belong to our Revolution and the Lebanese and Palestinians alone, but also to the entire Arab nation. However, we must take into consideration and bear in mind that the enemy thinks twice now. He is welcome if he wants a second lesson. We are prepared.

When the Security Council's president and the UN secretary general asked us to agree to a cease-fire, I told them: In principle, I do not reject an appeal addressed to me by the United Nations, but you must know that I agree [to a cease-fire] not from a position of weakness but from a position of strength. Let Begin come along, together with Reagan, if he wants to fight for another 15 days or 15 weeks. He is welcome if he wants to fight for 15 weeks, 15 months or 15 years. [applause]

Brothers, we shall continue this march, God willing, to record daily epics, legends and victories and write a new history for our Arab nation. Begin, and Reagan with him, have now learned that we cannot be threatened or intimidated. This revolution and these joint forces are the ones who threaten and intimidate in the Arab region. [applause] We have nothing to do with those who are frightened. We are not frightened, but we frighten others. We are not few in the region, and they are welcome. I say that if they want to turn the tables in the region, we will not only turn the tables, but the whole house upside down. We will turn the Middle East into hell and fire. [passage omitted] [Cheers and applause]

I say, brothers, that I am satisfied. Indeed, brothers, I see victory as I see you in front of me.

'ARAFAT SENDS MESSAGES TO INTERNATIONAL LEADERS

JN311828 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] sent messages today to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, Cuban President Fidel Castro, Yugoslav President Sergej Kraigher, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Saudi Crown Prince Fahd. The messages dealt with the latest developments in the Arab region, particularly following the sixth Palestinian-Israeli war.

VOP DENIES SHELLING OF ISRAELI, HADDAD POSITIONS

JN311541 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1505 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] A Palestinian military spokesman has announced the following: Zionist and other hostile news media have been claiming all through the last week, until yesterday, that objectives inside the occupied land and inside the Lebanese border strip in which forces of the occupying enemy are stationed under the cover of agent Sa'd Haddad have been subjected to the shelling of the joint forces. These claims are intended to camoflage the occupying forces' premeditated aggressive intentions against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The Palestinian military spokesman draws attention to UNIFIL's statement denying the occupying forces' claims about the shelling of Dayr Mimas area.

VOP REPORTS 30 JUL FEDAYEEN OPERATIONS IN ISRAEL

NC311226 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1115 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Our revolutionaries in the occupied homeland have escalated their daring heroic operations against the Zionist enemy's establishments. Less than 24 hours after their operation against a military bus near Ma'ale Hahamisha, west of Jerusalem, our revolutionaries carried out two new operations last night against the enemy's establishments in ('Atrun), north of Jerusalem, and in Rehovot city. The details of the two operations as given by the military spokesman for the general command of the Palestinian revolution forces are as follows:

On the night of Thursday 30 July 1981, our revolutionaries of the Special Group C planted a number of explosive and incendiary time-bombs inside two factories that supply the enemy's army in the industrial zone of ('Atrun), north of occupied Jerusalem. The charges went off on time, causing a huge fire that quickly spread to include various parts of the factories and their depots, gutting them completely. The rescue squads and fire brigades could not contain the fire, which raged until the late hours of the night. The enemy's material loss is very big. There were some casualties among the enemy guards in the industrial zone.

Our revolutionaries of Special Group B, operating inside the occupied homeland, have planted a number of explosive and incendiary charges inside several shops along the approaches of the city of Rehovot, south of Tel Aviv. The charges went off on time at 1900 on 30 July, causing several fires in dozens of shops. Many enemy citizens were wounded. The enemy radio admitted in its newscast that 15 persons were wounded. The enemy's fire brigades, which rushed to the scene from various places, could not contain the fires, which raged until the early hours of the morning. Our revolutionariers returned safely to their base. It is a revolution until victory.

MEMBER STATES READY FOR PRICE, PRODUCTION PACT

NC021224 Paris AFP in English 1157 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Nicosia, 2 Aug (AFP)--Despite the recent decision of OPEC African producers to maintain their oil prices, OPEC appears to be moving towards the view that the time has come for a price and production compromise with Saudi Arabia, the MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC SURVEY (MEES) has reported here in its latest edition.

Such a compromise would permit the stabilization of a chaotically depressed oil market, MEES said, adding that Nigeria seems to be one of the main supporters of compromise talks.

MEES reported that it understood that a growing number of members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is coming to feel that the conflict between Saudi Arabia and the rest of OPEC has reached a watershed.

These countries feel that if the conflict is not resolved fairly quickly, it will threaten to undermine OPEC's entire foundation.

An extraordinary meeting of OPEC is likely to be held sometime in the coming month to try to avoid this, MEES said.

But reduced demand, coupled with Saudi Arabia's continued high output of 10.25 million barrels a day, is undermining prices charged by the most expensive producers, particularly in Africa.

Consequently, there are fears that unless OPEC puts its house in order in the near future, one or other of the affected producers might eventually be forced to reduce prices unilaterally. MEES commented that this would be a far greater defeat for the oil exporters than a simple price compromise with Saudi Arabia.

At the last OPEC meeting in Geneva, Saudi Arabia offered a half-way price reunification deal at 34 dollars a barrel, involving a two-dollar rise by Riyadh and a two-dollar cut by most other members. As the market worsened, Saudi Arabia hardened its position by arguing for a 32-dollar price, MEES said. However, other OPEC members think that the 34-dollar price would still be acceptable to the Saudis, MEES said.

MEES said that the really weak point in the OPEC spectrum is Nigeria where production has fallen to 800,000 barrels a day from a normal level of 2.1 million barrels. It looks like falling even further to 700,000 barrels in August, the survey added.

MEES added that output in Libya has also slumped to 800,000 barrels a day from 1.75 million, although Libya has accumulated reserves and is in a much stronger financial position.

The survey said it was highly significant that Nigeria had proposed that an extraordinary OPEC meeting should be held as soon as possible in August. Nigeria wanted the talks to be held on August 7, but this was too early for most members, MEES said.

SAUDI ARABIA

KINGDOM WILL NOT FINANCE MISSILES FOR LEBANON

LD011302 Riyadh SPA in English 1202 GMT 1 Aug 81

["Clarification"--SPA headline]

[Text] At-Ta'if, 1 Aug (SPA)--With regard to foreign news agencies' reports saying Lebanon is considering purchase of SAM-6 missiles, similar to those deployed by Syria in Al-Biqa' Lebanese valley, and that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will finance the deal, the Kingdom reiterates it has no idea of such move.

UAE

SHAYKH ZAYID AMNESTIES PRISONERS ON 'ID AZ-FITR

GF021043 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] In his capacity as ruler of Abu Dhabi, his highness the president, Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, has issued instructions to release 92 prisoners who have served two-thirds of their prison term. This release order has been issued on blessed 'Id a-Fitr.

PAPER QUESTIONS ARAB, U.S. STRATEGIES ON LEBANON

GF311917 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic 30 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Strategic Balance With the Enemy"]

[Text] The Syrian-Israeli air fights over Lebanon yesterday were significant--or rather, dangerous--in their timing, intricacies and results. Regardless of whether an Israeli jet was shot down in retaliation for the Syrian jet that was hit or whether a Syrian jet alone was shot down--for we must expect a multitude of losses in our war with the Zionist enemy and a multitude of battles and air fights, and we must not be stricken by our losses--what is important is to have Arab unity to compensate for such losses and to work out an immediate guarantee for a strategic balance with the enemy.

Such a balance is a matter for the future. However, the current situation is summed up in the fact that these air fights occurred 1 day after the U.S. announcement that Israel has the right to carry out reconnaissance missions over Lebanon. This announcement is illogical and unreasonable according to international law and Lebanese sovereignty. Syria responded to this announcement by affirming that it will defend Lebanese airspace and the Palestinian commandos. Damascus had no other alternative but to carry out its promise, which it did. This resulted in the loss of a new Syrian plane, the 19th since June 1979 and the 6th since the beginning of this year, according to estimates of the Zionist enemy.

Such losses give way once again to questioning the decisions of the Arab Defense Council recently made in Tunisia and raise the question of whether an Arab strategy exists to defend Lebanon and protect the Palestinian revolution.

With regard to Washington, the fragile cease-fire and the U.S. defense of the Israeli reconnaissance operations over Lebanon, everything remains temporary and urgent. After 14 years of total Zionist occupation of Palestinian soil and in light of Israel's persistence in denying the national rights of Palestinian people, U.S. solutions or any other solutions become lame if they do not start with Palestine and if they do not give up the step-by-step logic thathas been proven futile and a failure.

AS-SADAT, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR BRITAIN 2 AUG

NC021128 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1120 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Alexandria, 2 Aug (MENA)--President and Mrs Anwar as-Sadat left Alexandria for London this afternoon on a 2-day official visit to Britain.

Vice President Husni Mubarak and Presidential Aides Engineer Sayyid Mar'i and Mamduh Salim saw President as-Sadat off as he left Janaklis Airport at 1240. President as-Sadat was also seen off by Deputy Chairman of the National Democratic Party Dr Mustafa Khalil, People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib, Consultative Council Chairman Dr Subji 'Abd al-Hakim, deputy prime ministers, ministers and senior statesmen.

President as-Sadat is accompanied on his visit to London by a delegation including Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Minister of State for Health Dr Mamduh Jabr, Minister of State for the Presidency, Culture and Information Mansur Hasan and First Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz.

Further Report

NC021217 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1155 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Alexandria, 2 Aug (MENA)--During his visit to Britain President Anwar as-Sadat will have talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington on future steps to achieve autonomy for the Palestinians. They will also review a number of important questions in the area, developments in the international situation and the bolstering of relations with Britain.

President as-Sadat will also attend a luncheon, to be given by Queen Elizabeth in his excellency's honor on the occasion of his visit to London.

With his visit to Britain, President Anwar as-Sadat will be beginning a 13-day tour that will also take him to the United States and Austria.

Vice President Husni Mubarak made a statement in which he affirmed President Anwar as-Sadat's happiness to be making this important tour and at his meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan to discuss the Middle East issue, autonomy for the Palestinians and relations between Egypt and the United States.

EGYPT DEPORTS IRANIAN INTERESTS SECTION CHIEF

NC311248 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1214 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Cairo, 31 Jul (MENA)--The Foreign Ministry has summoned the Swiss charge d'affaires in Cairo, in his capacity as the official in charge of the Iranian interests in Egypt, and informed him of Egypt's decision to deport (Hasan Karakant), head of the section looking after Iranian interests.

The newspaper AL-AHRAM says that this measure has been taken to equalize the representation at the two sections looking after the [Iranian and Egyptian] interests in both Cairo and Tehran.

AL-AHRAM points out that the Foreign Ministry has given the head of the section looking after the Iranian interests 10 days to leave Cairo.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES PEACE PROCESS, SOVIET IMPACTS

NC311452 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Usamah 'Abd al-Ghani commentary entitled: "The Closest Means for Establishing Peace and Containing Dangers in the Middle East."]

[Text] Observers have described the cease-fire in Lebanon as fragile. They expressed fear that a simple incident, such as the recent Palestinian attack on an Israeli bus or the Israeli allegation of a Palestinian attack on Dayr Mimas, which is controlled by the forces of dissident Maj Sa'd Haddad, will once again kindle the tension, particularly after Israel declared that the cease-fire does not prevent it from retaliating for Palestinian attacks.

The seriousness of the Palestinian-Israeli confrontation in the Lebanese arena lies in the mutal exacerbation of violence between the two sides, giving each side the justification to kill innocent people and reject peaceful coexistence or rapprochement on the idea of negotiations for solving their conflict. Although the continuation of violence will not end the conflict in the interests of either side and does not seem useful to either of them, the mutual violence continues. It has become clear that, in addition to the feeling of enmity leading to this violence, there are alien elements intervening in the conflict to further inflame it whenever it tends to calm down or stop. It is clear that these alien elements are closely linked with the Soviet expansionist plans in the Middle East. In contrast, it has been observed that in its Middle East policy the United States has been centering on confronting the danger of Soviet penetration, giving its own interests and those of the West in the area primary concern.

We agree with this view. However, there is a fact that must not be disregarded, namely, that the Soviet penetration begins with warming up the centers of struggle in various areas in the world. Naturally, the most important center of struggle in the Middle East is the Arab-Israeli conflict, which the Soviets are anxious to keep alive in Lebanon and other areas, as this provides a main entry for penetration in the area.

In our view, in spite of all its efforts to establish peace in the Middle East and contain the dangers threatening the area, the United States is not fully innocent of the responsibility for providing an opportunity to those tampering with the peace efforts. If the behavior of Soviet agents in the area from time to time draws the area to the verge of the abyss, certain actions by the Israeli rulers lead to the same result.

We believe that it is time for the U.S. administration to confront the Israeli behavior which is hindering the peace with the same force with which it is confronting the Soviet penetration. There is no doubt that the U.S. administration has effective means of checking Israeli extremism and convincing Israeli hard-liners that the peace process initiated by Egypt is basically a strategic process and that is strong, to the extent that it is the sole fact capable of withstanding all events and plans.

PROTEST CONVEYED TO U.S. ON ISRAELI ARMS TO IRAN

JN311139 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Jul (INA)--The Iraqi Foreign Ministry has informed the acting official in charge of the U.S. Interests Section in Iraq about the existence of cooperation in the field of armament between Iran and the Zionist enemy via a third party and in the black market. The ministry summoned Miss Barbara Bodine here today and explained that this cooperation between Iran and the Zionist enemy means the leakage of weapons and spare parts orginating in the United States and that this, undoubtedly, violates U.S. laws and harms Iraq's security.

The ministry informed the acting official in charge of the U.S. Interests Section that this cooperation also means that the United States has begun to supply the Zionist enemy with spare parts at more than the usual rate in order to be passed to Iran and that this leakage might be with the knowledge of the United States.

The Iraqi Foreign Ministry requested the U.S. official to convey this information to the U.S. Government and to point out the gravity and delicacy of this situation.

ARAB AMBASSADORS BRIEFED ON ARMS TO IRAN

JN011255 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1205 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Aug (INA)--The Foreign Ministry today summoned the heads of the Arab diplomatic missions and the PLO representative in Baghdad and acquainted them with the details of the armament cooperation between the Zionist entity and the Iranian regime.

The ministry submitted to the Arab ambassadors the information revealed on this cooperation following the crash of an Argentine cargo plane in the Soviet Union on 18 July. It was later confirmed that this plane was carrying a huge consignment of U.S.-made weapons, hardware and spare parts from Tel Aviv to Tehran.

The Foreign Ministry pointed out that the deal for this consignment was concluded between the Zionist entity and the Iranian regime and that a British international arms dealer named (Stewart Allen Macverthy) had contracted to transport the arms to Iran, setting up an air bridge between Tel Aviv and Tehran for this purpose. It also pointed out that the Argentine plane, which crashed in the Soviet Union on 18 July, had already made three flights out of a scheduled ten.

The Foreign Ministry warned about the gravity of this armament cooperation between Tel Aviv and Tehran and about the real danger involved in it not only to Iraq, but also to the security and safety of all the Arab countries. It explained that this information confirms the presence of armament cooperation between the Zionist entity and the Iranian regime via a third party and in the black market.

It also stressed that this information proves beyond doubt the leakage of weapons, hardware and spare parts, whose source is the United States, to the Iranian regime, especially since extraordinary levels of U.S. supplies of spare parts and other war materiel have been sent to the Zionist entity recently so that Tel Aviv could leak them to Iran.

In light of these indicators, the Iraqi Foreign Ministry expressed its conviction that the United States is aware of and in agreement with this matter.

The ministry also pointed out Iran's collusion with the Zionist entity in the strike against the Iraqi nuclear reactor on 7 June.

Meanwhile, the ministry handed the Arab ambassadors written messages from Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi addressed to the Arab foreign ministers and the head of the PLO Political Department. The messages contain information on the cooperation between Tel Aviv and Tehran as well as the full details of this armament cooperation and its dangers.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 415-417

Communique No 415

JN311644 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1555 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Jul (INA)--The Iraqi Armed Forces have killed 155 Iranians and destroyed 13 vehicles, 1 personnel carrier, 1 gun, 1 excavator, 1 rocket launcher, 3 observation posts and 1 armored car. Communique No 415 issued today by the Armed Forces General Command put our losses at eight martyrs in all sectors, whereas our losses in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area on 27, 28 and 29 July were: 73 martyrs and 26 tanks, 18 personnel carriers and 4 armored cars damaged. The text of the communique is as follows:

Communique No 415 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. On the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr, our victorious armed forces continue to score victories over the racist Persian regime in their theater of operations. The troops of Saddam's Qadisiyah are determined to continue to heroically defend Iraq's sovereignty and the nation's honor until the enemy returns to its senses and recognizes our legitimate and just rights.

The outcome of our armed forces' activities yesterday evening and today is as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our valiant units inflicted grave losses on the reckless enemy on 29 and 30 July in the Khafajiyah area. Our forces killed 108 Iranians and destroyed 12 vehicles, 4 of which carried hardware. One serviceable vehicle was seized in addition to what was announced on those days. Our forces also killed 11 Iranians and destroyed 1 gun, 1 excavator, 1 rocket launcher and 1 armored car in the same area.
B. Using various types of arms, our units pounded enemy concentrations opposite our positions in the Abadan area, killing 11 and destroying 1 observation post.
C. An enemy troop concentration was sighted in front of our positions in the Iranian area opposite Banjwin. Our units pounded the concentration, killing 14.
D. Five killed and one armored personnel carrier destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
E. Four killed in the Sumar area.
F. Two killed in the Mehran area.
G. Two observation posts destroyed in the Shush area.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 155 dead and 13 vehicles, 1 personnel carrier, 1 gun, 1 excavator, 1 rocket launcher, 3 observation posts and 1 armored car destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Eight martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One vehicle and one gun damaged.

III. Our losses during the Khafajiyah battle on 27, 28 and 29 July 1981:

A. In personnel: 73 martyrs.
B. In equipment: 26 tanks, 18 personnel carriers and 4 armored cars damaged.

The enemy's losses in the aforementioned battle as stipulated in our communiques at the time were: 1,348 dead and 32 tanks, 32 vehicles, 3 personnel carriers, 10 excavators, 3 helicopters, 11 guns and 7 rocket launchers.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 31 July 1981

Communique No 416

JN011618 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1555 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Aug (INA)--During their military activities in the past 24 hours our valiant forces killed 24 Iranians and destroyed 5 infantry positions, 2 tanks, 2 armored personnel carriers, 4 vehicles, 2 excavators, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 2 observation posts. Communique No 416 issued today by the Armed Forces General Command put our losses at 18 martyrs and 1 personnel carrier, 2 vehicles, 1 gun and 1 mortar damaged. The text of the communique is as follows:

Communique No 416 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The outcome of our armed forces' activities yesterday evening and today is as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Six killed and one infantry position, one tank, one vehicle carrying hardware and one observation post destroyed in the Dezful area.
B. Six killed and one tank and one excavator destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
C. Seven killed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
D. Four killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Abadan area.
E. One armored personnel carrier and one vehicle destroyed in the Mimak area opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
F. One armored personnel carrier destroyed in the Ahvaz area.
G. Three infantry positions, one stockpile of hardware and one observation post destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
H. One killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Sumar area.
I. One excavator and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Nowsud area.
J. One infantry position destroyed in the Shush area.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 24 dead and 5 infantry positions, 2 tanks, 2 armored personnel carriers, 4 vehicles, 2 excavators, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 2 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 18 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One personnel carrier, two vehicles, one gun and one mortar damaged.
C. Using heavy artillery, the Persian enemy shelled Basra this afternoon. Three civilians were wounded as a result of this shelling.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 August 1981

Communique No 417

JN021720 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Communique No 417 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 2 August 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: Our valiant armed forces maintained their efficient control over the operational sectors. The results of their activities last night and today are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Four killed and one tank, one armored personnel carrier, one gun and one observation post destroyed in the Abadan region.
B. Eight killed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
C. Four killed in the Mehran region.
D. Three killed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
E. One vehicle destroyed in the Dezful region and one infantry position destroyed in the Shush region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 19 killed, 1 infantry position, 1 tank, 1 armored personnel carrier, 1 vehicle, 1 gun and 1 observation post destroyed.

II. It has been ascertained that in addition to its losses reported at the time, the enemy sustained the following losses as a result of our units' activities:

A. On 23 July 1981, 143 killed in the Nowsud region.
B. On 24 and 25 July 1981, 46 killed and 1 gun and 2 vehicles destroyed in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin.

III. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Five martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One personnel carrier, four vehicles and one mortar damaged.
C. At 0520 [0220 GMT] today enemy aircraft raided civilian installations in the Ba'iji region. They were repulsed by our air defenses and forced to flee.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 August 1981

OIL MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 31 JUL

JN311947 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] London, 31 Jul (INA)--Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Revolution Command Council member and oil minister, has asserted that Iraq is ready to reduce oil prices if the inflation and high prices which are exported to us by the industrial countries in the form of commodities and services are reconsidered. This came in the press conference the oil minister held here today.

The oil minister said the the deterioration of the dollar before the current stage was a cause for the losses inflicted on the oil producing countries because the dollar is our base unit of exchange. Inflation and dollar depreciation have exhausted 30 percent of our oil revenues.

The minister pointed that current oil prices are minimal for this exhaustible commodity. This strategy has been adopted by OPEC.

The oil minister said that Iraq is pursuing a firm and unchangeable price and production policy. This policy stems from a number of considerations. Current prices, 'Abd al-Karim added, were not established at random, but were formulated in accordance with accurate economic and scientific calculations, and current prices are based on an OPEC decision that should be respected.

The oil minister added that the surplus in the oil market is an extraordinary phonomenon which will soon vanish. On Iraq's aid to the developing countries, the oil minister said: We were in the forefront of the OPEC countries which called for helping the developing countries, particularly the poor countries. Iraq showed this by setting up a development fund with more than $200 million in capital. Iraq is contributing greatly to this fund.

On the economic and financial status of Iraq, Tayih 'Abd al-Karim said it is good, the proof of which is that Iraq is waging a broad development battle at the time when it is fighting the Persian enemy. It is a unique battle unprecedented in any world country. He said that even though the war is painful its lessons are invaluable, it has made us reconsider our development strategy and oil industries. We are endeavoring to find new outlets for oil marketing.

The oil minister said that many projects are subject to study, including the construction of an oil pipeline across Saudi Arabia to the Red Sea, and another one across Kuwait, to increase outlets for the export of Iraqi oil.

Alluding to his meeting with Lord Carrington, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and with the secretary of state for energy, Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim said these meetings were good and viewpoints on various international issues were exchanged.

Referring to the crisis that occurred 2 years ago as a result of the increasing demand for oil, the minister said that during the crisis, some countries were marketing their oil via the spot market. These countries were led by the Iranian regime, which used to send its oil to the racist regimes in occupied Palestine and South Africa. The minister asserted that the Iranian regime did not stop the flow of its oil to the Zionist enemy directly or indirectly.

The minister said Iraq, through President Saddam Husayn, announced that is ready to hold talks with any country concerning the building of a new nuclear reactor for peaceful purposes. He added that Iraq is determined to approach France, Britain and all the world countries, with the exception of the racist countries, for a nuclear reactor because it is endeavoring to master science and technology.

On the war between Iraq and Iran, the oil minister said that Iraq had not started this war. He said: We hoped that the new Iranian regime would respect the agreements concluded between the two countries and return our full rights. We have exerted many attempts to reach a peaceful solution in order to regain these rights, but the Iranian regime, ever since it assumed power, has been showing no response but hostility to us.

He added that Iraq had announced from a position of strength, and when its forces were inside Iran, that it does not covet Iran. All that Iraq wants is the recognition of its full rights, the respect of neighbors, nonintervention in domestic and Arab affairs, particularly those of the Arab Gulf states, and the return of Arab rights over the three islands.

In conclusion, the minister said: Even though we wish the war would end tomorrow, we have taken into consideration the fact that it might continue for a long time. Iraq has welcomed all international and Islamic initiatives for halting the fighting, but the Iranian side has, regrettably, not returned to its senses. Although the war is almost 1 year old, Iraq is the stronger and its capabilities are still as they were at the beggining of the war. Two days ago, we were compelled to enter a new area in the wake of an Iranian attack. We have the capability to penetrate deep inside Iran.

The press conference was attended by correspondents representing a large number of British papers, Arab London-based papers and representatives of foreign news agencies, television, radio and papers.

UN VEHICLE ATTACKED IN BEIRUT; CASUALTIES REPORTED

NC022251 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] The day would have ended peacefully had not an incident occurred at 2100 in west Beirut when armed men opened fire on a UN vehicle in the military swimming area, killing Mustafa Mitalas, a policeman in squad 16, and wounding another person. The sound of an explosion was heard in the area soon afterward.

Security sources linked the incident with what happened at noon at the American University restaurant when deterrent forces elements confronted a policeman of squad 16. The policeman was able to escape after wounding three members of the deterrent forces.

ARTILLERY FIRES AT ISRAELI BOATS OFF SIDON

NC011011 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Israeli boats were sighted off Sidon between 0230 and 0400 today. Several artillery shells were fired at them. There have been no reports yet about any incidents this morning.

SARKIS ARMY DAY SPEECH TO MILITARY GRADUATES

NC010942 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0734 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Speech by Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis at the celebrations marking Army Day held at the Shukri Ghanim Barracks Military School in Al-Fayyadiyah on 1 August--live]

[Text] Graduate officers, as I stand with you today, my thoughts turn to both the recent and old eras of Lebanese history and I see the army, as in countries with old traditions, in a position of attention and care and honored by the nation, the banner of which it holds high. The nation makes sacrifices for the army and the army makes sacrifices for the nation. The army and the nation share each other's pain and heroism.

Yes, let your course be called the course of national accord. National accord has been the motto of a march that must be projected by the Lebanese people as an established fact that consecrates the unified Lebanese will without squandering time and resources. National accord in itself is not a goal that consummates our aspirations. It is a basic goal that, when achieved, will lead to other basic national goals. It is the key to a better future. Every hour without accord is a loss in the life of the homeland.

Military men, you have a right to ask the president to speak to you frankly, as he has accustomed you, particularly on this day, or rather, at this stage of our history, even about the most delicate and grave issues. You are the army of a democratic state and have suffered with the people and the government, like in other democracies. Any criticism, even if it reaches the point of casting doubts or slandering, must not discourage your determination or weaken your faith. Remember that the highest echelons of the government have received and are receiving what you are being exposed to. These echelons, however, have not stopped working because of this injustice, slackened before the dangers or retreated from their oath. These echelons have pursued and are pursuing with you the march toward accord and rebuilding Lebanon as an impregnable homeland and a strong, sovereign state. [applause]

The more the ordeals that face the Lebanese today, as they faced in the near and distant past, the more their need to return to their roots and origins, adhering to the rules of coexistence and common destiny. Democracy will make you, both old and young, realize why the army is an example of the painful experiences that our homeland has encountered and how you can overcome them.

You are part of this people and its image. You are not an authority imposed on the people. You constitute an institution that was established to serve and safeguard the people. When we hear about the need to keep the army out of politics, because it played a part in paralyzing and dismembering it, we welcome this and hope that everyone will adhere to this. We hope that no one will simultaneously ask for one thing and then its exact opposite, and thus keep us in a vicious circle from which we cannot extricate ourselves.

It has been alleged that we have rushed matters and that you have erred. When we decided to interconnect the theoretical preparations and the practical experiences, we chose reality as the criterion. We entrusted the army, before it completed its preparations, with delicate tasks that were imposed by difficult conditions and events that could not wait. In any case, you are trying now with our support to overcome the obstacles.

In the interior, where the laxity of security has reached its utmost, some Lebanese are busy planning against each other without any justification. They are tiring themselves in the whirlpool of placing the responsibility on each other while forgetting the danger threatening our fate. I am confident of your ability to change and develop and of your determination to continue the sacrifices and offerings. Why not, when caravans of martyrs have emerged from your ranks to irrigate the soil of the homeland with their blood to prevent the occurrence of clashes, which had they taken place would have assumed a character that does not conform with the unity of Lebanon.

In the south where the land, lives and property have been deemed permissible to do with as pleased, international laws and norms have been violated and the Security Council's resolutions have been disregarded. It is also in the south where Lebanese sovereignty is being violated in more than one place and the recent Israeli aggression has demonstrated new examples of destruction, killing and intimidation that extended from the south to the capital of Beirut, which was hit without discrimination between a child and a fighter and between a bridge and a weapon emplacement.

The serious and complicated situation in the south requires the unification of all Arab efforts to put end to what is taking place there. If coordination with fraternal Syria is necessary to put an end to what is taking place in the interior, then coordination with the Arab brothers within the framework of joint action to put an end to what is taking place in the south is more urgent.

It is because of all this that some of your comrades are in the dear south carrying out a new task, fulfilling a pledge to our land and people and working alongside the UN forces and within their framework to implement Lebanon's commitments and facilitate the work of these forces in discharging their full task.

The spread of Lebanese sovereignty to the south is best expressed by your deployment on its land. Your support to the southerners will be completed by your presence alongside your kin there to discharge your duty in defending the homeland's border and safeguarding its sovereignty.

Some friendly states have sent their forces to safeguard peace in the south. It is thus only appropriate for us to shoulder our share of the defense burdens and that you should always be prepared to carry out this task.

Oh men, you are the foundation stone of the national defense structure we are building. The legislature has approved a defense law which we have issued. Whatever is said about this law, it is a framework which looks after your interests and defines your duties, rights and obligations. Decrees have been issued organizing your institutions. The government was inspired by your past, which we trust, and by the ideals that represent the peak of your ambitions.

It derived from the sound Lebanese national course a clear policy. These are important matters which have been achieved. What remains, and this is the most important, is that you should exercise your responsibilities in the best manner without any ambiguity or flaw. The Lebanese look upon you with full hope. Rise then to the level of the ambitions of the homeland.

Oh soldiers, it was inevitable that you should start the march of building in the absence of national accord and despite the delicacy of the situation and its seriousness, because there can be no homeland without any army. The difficulties facing you are great. You must act to improve your conditions--your numbers, equipment, training and guidance. Be the example and the honorable image that every citizen wishes for his army. Your compatriots will watch your behavior and actions very carefully. Mistakes will undoubtedly be exaggerated. Benefit from all constructive criticism and accept what is right.

You will encounter bitter experiences, and your army is still young and small. However, the smallness of the army and its lack of equipment are not shameful things. We have not and we will not spare anything we can give you. Be an institution, cleanse your hearts and your ranks of impurities and proceed on a straight line free of any sectarian or factional convulsion. Teach and guide those among you who are ignorant. There must be no place in your ranks for an ignorant man who does not obey right, discipline, conscience and national duty.

Military men, by your adherence to these principles, the state, with you and through you, will return all parts of Lebanon, extending its legitimacy and believing that its right is the right of all Lebanese people that no force or difficulties can defeat.

I extend my greetings to your course, graduate officers, because you chose the symbol of national accord as its name. On the day of the army, I hold Lebanon's hope that the army will raise its banner high and carry on its mission. Lebanon takes pride in the army's soldiers and officers and your embodiment of Lebanese dignity, safeguarding Lebanon's pride and highlighting its role everywhere.

Long live the army, long live Lebanon. [applause]

AL-WAZZAN HEADS COMMITTEE TO DEAL WITH SUPPLIES

NC311453 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] In spite of the recent Israeli aggressions, the attack on the Az-Zahrani refinery installations, which put the refinery out of operation, and following the implementation of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan's instructions to the various ministries concerned with the daily livelihood and public services to the citizens, these departments have been able to provide all the necessary commodities both in food supplies and fuel.

In view of this extraordinary situation, the prime minister has decided to form a ministerial committee under his chairmanship and including the ministers of economy and trade and industry and oil to work continuously to ensure the daily living needs of the citizens.

The prime minister also asked the Internal Security Forces command and the Arab Deterrent Forces command to take the necessary measures to provide protection when asked to do so.

AL-ASAD'S MESSAGE TO TROOPS ON ARMY ANNIVERSARY

JN010855 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0540 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text of undated message published in the Syrian magazines JAYSH ASH-SHA'B and AL-JUNDI AL-'ARABI from President Hafiz al-Asad to the Syrian Armed Forces on the occasion of the 1 August anniversary of the establishment of the Syrian Army]

[Text] Brothers and sons of the armed forces, officers, NCO's and courageous soldiers: On such a day every year we feel proud of what we have achieved in our beloved army and our determination increases to make the new year better than the previous one with respect to efforts, progress and achievements in the sphere of strengthening our armed forces on land, at sea and in the air and raising our armed forces' combat capabilities to better standards. The 35th anniversary of the Syrian Arab Army coincides this year with the blessed 'Id al-Fitr. It gives me pleasure that the feast is double one, as is the joy. I address to you all and to your families my heartfelt congratulations and those of your people and I convey to all of you our love and that of our people. I also express my appreciation and that of our people for the efforts of our armed forces, their big progress and their carrying out of their military and national tasks.

If our armed forces' march, since their inception, has represented a record full of achievements and one of carrying out their pan-Arab message, their record during the recent years and under the canopy of the corrective movement stresses that our armed forces have decided to make of 1 August every year a starting point for a new leap within the framework of preplanned and objective efforts and for achieving a new qualitative progress in the spheres of training, armaments, acquiring technical and scientific capabilities and raising combat capabilities. We would not have achieved what we did--and this enables us to raise our heads high--had it not been for the firm belief in principles and values, which are the core of what our ideological army believes in and which constitutes the pillars of our national and pan-Arab trend.

We have a firm belief that our armed forces are part of the people, that they are there to serve the objectives of the revolution--which is the people's revolution--and that they are carrying out, in their field of action, the duty of protecting these principles.

We also firmly believe that the Arab nation's unity is a reality which cannot be disputed and that the defense of Arab causes and territories against any aggression is a pan-Arab duty. We firmly believe that the citizen's freedom is part of the homeland's freedom and that the freedom of the homeland is a trust in our hands which we must protect with our hearts and souls.

We also firmly believe that socialism is our course for the achievement of abundance in production and for its equitable distribution and that it leads the way to political, economic and social independence. We shall not allow any obstacle to hamper the implementation of socialism. We firmly believe that our primary, phased objective under the circumstances of the colonialist aggression to which our Arab homeland is being subjected--an aggression which is represented by the Zionist occupation and the fierce Zionist-imperialist onslaught--is the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the reagaining of the usurped Arab rights.

We firmly believe that martyrdom for the sake of the homeland and the people is one of our essential and primary duties, that it is the road for achieving our people's noble objectives and that it constitutes the highest form of honor and sacrifice. This belief became entrenched in the ranks of our people and armed forces. Thus, martyrdom has become the highest medal any person can wish to obtain. The path of martyrdom has also become that of those who believe in God, the homeland and the people and those who are defending the values and principles represented by this belief.

We have a cause. We know our objective and we know how to achieve it. We proceed on this course with firm steps and with firm confidence that we can achieve it and attain our goals. Those whose objective is clear and whose path to achieve it is defined and those who possess a militant will to achieve this objective will inevitably emerge victorious. We are confident of victory because we know our objectives, have defined the course to achieve them and possess the will and determination to struggle for them.

Brothers and sons in the armed forces: The past year was for our forces a year replete with national action and military effort. During this year, you confronted the enemy and its agents, foiled the schemes of imperialism and Zionism and checked the deterioration of the Arab stand which had been the target of these schemes, and in all your actions you remained sincere to principles and values and committed to pan-Arab objectives. Through all this, you have reaffirmed that the Syrian Arab Army is the army of the Arab nation which defends this nation's sanctity. You have proved once again that your heroism, which became apparent during the glorious October war, is a genuine characteristic of our armed forces which repeatedly appears when duty calls on you. You have raised heads high by your sacrifices and your actions in defense of the Palestinian revolution and fraternal Lebanon. Your struggle against the Zionist aggression, which is backed by U.S. imperialism, has been appreciated by our nation throughout the Arab homeland.

We in Syria have confronted enemy provocations with courage and firmness, have foiled their conspiracies against our country and nation and have given irrefutable proof that Syria has been and will continue to remain strong, will never give in to any threats and will not be influenced by any pressures or conspiracies. We must take into consideration that enemies have more arrows of conspiracy in their quiver. Therefore, we must increase our alertness and strengthen our determination to confront any new provocation with all the necessary strength that this stand requires.

You in the armed forces have a duty to pursue training because it is the best course with which you can use the equipment in your hands, and you must prepare yourselves for decisive moments. This is the best course for reviving our nation's glorious history and that of our courageous heroes.

In this fateful confrontation which we are daily living in, we rely on God, on our intrinsic strength and on the support of our nation and that of our friends in the world.

We are daily reminded, especially today, of the duty which we must not forget; that of greeting with reverence our martyrs who responded to the homeland's call and carried out their duty to the best of their ability. They sacrificed their souls to enable the homeland to remain proud. They offered their blood to water the tree of life on Arab soil. Really, they are the torches that are lighting for us the road of honor and dignity. They are the examples which we must follow. Let us keep before our eyes at every moment the immortal saying: The people whose sons possess the determination to offer sacrifices are the people who also possess the inevitability of triumph.

Brothers and sons: On the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr and the founding anniversary of the army, I reiterate my congratulations and greetings to you, officers, NCO's and soldiers, and reiterate my confidence that the cause which you are defending will triumph regardless of the obstacles and the sacrifices. Proceed forward to more progress, more strength and more action and struggle for victory.

MINISTER SAYS MISSILES WILL REMAIN IN LEBANON

JN010943 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0810 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Damascus, 1 Aug (SANA)--Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and the armed forces and defense minister, has stressed that our armed forces have achieved important developments in all spheres and at all levels, particularly during the 1970's.

In an interview with TISHRIN today on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Syrian Arab Army, General Talas said that the tasks our armed forces have carried out and continue to carry out stem from the Arab nation's will. He added: Our army has been established to defend our Arab people's causes. The battles for honor in the October war and the fraternal and pan-Arab mission our forces are undertaking in fraternal Lebanon epitomize these principles and are a practical implementation of the spirit of pan-Arab brotherhood, which is the basic characteristic of our Syrian Army.

General Talas said that in these difficult circumstances in which our Arab nation is living the pan-Arab role of our army increases, particularly since the Zionist-colonialist conspiracies have escalated [words indistinct] by the blows dealt to Beirut and other Lebanese areas with unprecedented barbarism. He added: These methods will not achieve the required objectives and Syria will remain the heart of Arabism, the vanguard of the pan-Arab struggle and the Arab nation's steadfast bastion, drawing its strength from our Arab people, who are determined to confront the conspiracies contained in the Camp David accords and the treason of agent As-Sadat. Syria will also draw its strength from the support the socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, are providing it.

General Talas explained that our missiles will remain in Lebanon as long as the Israeli aggression against our people and territory continues. Those who invite [as received] us must fully realize that Syria will not give in to threats, promises or blackmail.

General Talas said that our armed forces, supported by the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, our Arab people and our friends everywhere, are standing in the trench of confrontation against the Zionist enemy, imperialism and its agents.

JERUSALEM 'SOURCES' CITED ON AS-SADAT U.S. VISIT

TA021019 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Aug 81 p 1

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Excerpt] The U.S. administration should decide whether to abide by agreements it has signed, namely, whether or not it intends to promote the Camp Davis process. This was stated last night by government sources on the eve of President as-Sadat's departure for Washington to confer with President Reagan.

The sources in Jerusalem added that Israel expects that in his visit in the United States President as-Sadat will strive to promote the process decided upon at Camp Davis--namely, to gain U.S. support for strengthening Israeli-Egyptian cooperation and resuming the autonomy negotiations. Israel hopes that President as-Sadat will make it clear to the new U.S. administration that the Camp David process is the only way to achieve a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

According to these sources, the alternative to the Camp David process is the European initiative included in the Venice conference declaration, to which Israel is opposed. It is believed in Jerusalem that the new administration has not yet formulated a clear line of action regarding the Middle East. Israel would like to hope that the United States will stand by its commitments and will strive for a full implementation of the Camp David accords, in coordination with Israel and Egypt.

TZIPORI SAYS ISRAEL TO PREVENT 'WAR OF ATTRITION'

TA020541 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori says Israel is not interested in being involved in a war of attrition on its northern border and will act to prevent it. Speaking in the coastal town of Bat Yam, Tzipori said it is more feasible to imagine that the terrorists should be kept at a distance of 60 km from the Israeli border than that the residents of Qiryat Shemona should stand 8 days at a stretch in the shelters.

Tzipori also said that the prime minister, in his capacity as defense minister, has already begun to deal with the question of recent statements made by military officials. Tzipori was referring to remarks by northern commander Avigdor ben-Gal that the war with the terrorists had this time ended in a tie. He was also referring to a statement by Brig Gen 'Amos Bar-'Am that the cease-fire arrangement was military error on the part of Israel. Brigadier Bar-'Am made that statement in the United States. Tzipori described the remarks as regrettable and damaging.

BEGIN TO CLARIFY POLICY DURING U.S. VISIT

TA011930 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Political circles this evening told our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram that during his visit in the United States, the prime minister will seek to clarify with the U.S. President the policy guidelines of the U.S. administration regarding the Middle East in light of the administration's rapproachement with Saudi Arabia and, through it, with Syria and the PLO. Israel regards this policy as a retreat from Camp David and as support for the European initiative. Our political correspondent was told if the administration continues to adhere to the Camp David accords, the negotiations on the autonomy which had been stalled last year must be completed in the near future and normalization in the relations between Israel and Egypt must be strengthened.

BEGIN SAYS COALITION AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED 3 AUG

TA021822 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has expressed confidence that the coalition agreement will be signed tomorrow evening and the new government presented to the Knesset on Tuesday, if there are no last minute hitches. The prime minister was speaking after a day of long and complex negotiations.

COALITION VIEW ON SOVEREIGNTY IN TERRITORIES CITED

TA021914 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Englsih 1800 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Basic coalition policy guidelines are to be finalized tonight at a negotiating session of the potential partners in the new government. This afternoon, the National Religious Party's Yuhuda ben-Me'ir spoke to our reporter Alan ben-'Ami about those guidelines.

[Begin recording] [Ben-Me'ir] Israel's desire for peace, our observance of the Camp David agreement, Israel's right for sovereignty over Judea and Samaria, continuation of settlement policy, no removal of settlements whatsoever in the [words indistinct] We will not go down from the Golan Heights. Various economic and social policies, such as free education from age 3 onwards, rental housing, a whole variety of points, which are general policy guidelines of the government.

[Question] You spoke about Israel's right to sovereignty over Judaea and Samaria. Are you saying that Israel is claiming sovereignty, or that it would be prepared to live with other claims?

[Answer] The government's position, as you know, is that Israel reserves the right to claim, eventually, sovereignty. We now--according to the Camp David agreement--have to create the autonomy agreement. At the end of the 5 year autonomy agreement, when we discuss--meaning negotiations--a permanent solution, naturally Israel will put forward its claims. And then we will negotiate on that issue.

[Question] And you say that there will be no dismantling of settlements from the Golan Heights. Is it supposed to mean that there is no room for discussions or negotiations with Syria regarding the Golan Heights?

[Answer] There is all room for negotiation and discussions with Syria for a peace treaty. The national consensus subscribed to by over 90 percent, all the political parties with the exception of the communists, naturally, is that Israel will not go down from the Golan Heights and will not under any circumstances in any way remove or limit the settlements now existing in the Golan Heights. [end recording]

PAPER REPORTS NEW POLICIES FOR TERRITORIES

TA021214 Tel Avif YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 2 Aug 81 p 2

[Report by Tawfiq Khuri]

[Text] On the eve of the possible resumption of the autonomy talks, Israel has formulated its policy in the territories, banning mayors from holding any contacts with the PLO or from declaring their support for that organization. These are the highlights of the new policy:

--A total ban on the municipalities and other institutions in the territories holding any contacts with the joint Jordanian-PLO committee or receiving any financial aid from that body. The joint Jordanian-PLO committee was established some 3 years ago in the wake of the Baghdad summit conference, and it is in charge of in the territories and other institutions to oppose the autonomy plan. [sentence as published]

The joint Jordanian-PLO committee has in the last 3 years allocated millions of dollars to the territories. These funds were mainly distributed among the municipalities and institutions controlled by people who are identified with the PLO.

--A total ban on the mayors and public figures in the territories meeting with PLO representatives during their visits to Arab countries. These people have been banned from granting interviews and making declarations in support of the PLO to the Arab media or foreign media. They are not to voice any slogans in support of the PLO, their political activity has been restricted and they are not to hold meetings and rallies of a political nature.

--Restrictions, including house arrests, will be imposed on people known to cause fermentations in the territories. Handling of disturbances in the territories will become harsher in an attempt to create a tranquil atmosphere. The struggle to uproot terror, mainly political terror, in the territories will be stepped up.

--Arab figures and institutions in the territories known for their moderation will receive greater support and an attempt will be made to encourage them to increase their influence in the local population. The military government will encourage contacts between the so-called moderate figures and institutions and the Egyptian authorities, hoping that such a dialogue would encourage them to join the talks on the autonomy.

--Measures will be taken to maintain calm within academic institutions in the territories. The military government regards these institutions as hothouses for extreme nationalist activity. An ironfisted policy will be adopted against students and teachers who are in any form involved in distrubances or who voice threats. The military government will step up its supervision over the Arab newspapers to that they do not publish articles containing sheer support for the PLO or inciting distrubances.

WEST BANK LEADERS PROTEST BAN ON PLO-JORDAN FUNDS

TA030842 Jerusalem POST in English 3 Aug 81 p 2

[Report by Avraham Rabinovich]

[Text] West Bank leaders yesterday warned that municipal services throughout the territories would be seriously affected by a recent decision of the military government banning the receipt of money from the joint Jordan-PLO committee in Amman. "Services will be totally paralysed," said one prominent leader. "Some municipalities won't have money to clean streets."

Military government sources indicated that alternative financing sources would be found. The decision is part of the military government's new hard-line policy towards PLO links with the territories. West Bank mayors and other leaders have been warned in recent days against any contact with PLO officials during trips abroad and against issuing any public statements supporting the PLO.

The committee has been providing the bulk of financing for towns and villages in the West Bank and Gaza Strip since its creation by the Arab countries participating in the Baghdad conference of 1978. The Arab states were to channel $100 million annually to the municipalities and other institutions in the territories through the committee, which is made up of four Jordanian and four PLO representatives. But, according to one West Bank source, only $70 million was actually channelled in during the last fiscal year.

These funds provide 60 percent of the municipal operating budgets and 100 percent of their development budgets, according to the source. The rest of the oeprating budgets come from local taxes and the military government, which funnels back petrol taxes to the municipalities.

Military government sources said yesterday that the ban was a natural outgrowth of the recent decision to enforce the long-standing ban on contacts with the PLO. "Any contact with the committee is contact with the PLO," said one source. Asked whether the municipalities might turn to the Jordanian Government for financial help, he said that "we haven't banned the acceptance of money from Jordan."

As for the possibility that the military government might itself provide the money needed by the municipalities, the sources said "That's one of the things we are examining. We must look after the population." He said he did not think it possible for the municipalities to receive money from the committee without the Israel authorities knowing it.

Municipalities wishing to submit a budget request to the joint committee first submitted it to the military government for approval, itemizing the request and citing "Arab sources" as the source of financing. The list was then passed on to the joint committee, which generally approved the requests, the money being deposited in a bank in Amman. Some municipalities dispatched emissaries to carry the money in dinars across the Jordan River bridges in attache cases.

"In our municipality, we have more sophisticated ways of transferring the money," said one West Bank official. The Jordanian Government has also been forwarding funds directly on a monthly basis to several thousand teachers, public officials and other civil servants serving under Jordanian aegis in the territories at the time of the six day war.

MA'ARIV REPORTS SYRIA-OTRAG CONTRACT FOR MISSILES

TA021304 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Aug 81 pp 1, 9

[Report by Paris correspondent Tamar Golan]

[Excerpts] Syria has apparently signed a contract with the West German company OTRAG for the purchase and manufacturing of tactical and ballistic missiles. It seems that in the second stage of the implementation of the contract the stress will be put on the establishment of an infrastructure for a nuclear arms industry.

The draft of the contract between the Syrian Government and the company--a copy of which was obtained by MA'ARIV--indicates that, in the first stage, the company will assist Syria in the production of tactical missiles with a range of up to 300 km equipped with warheads weighing up to 500 kg, as well as ballistic missiles with a range of up to 2,000 km, also equipped with warheads weighing some 500 kg. The company will also build, and later also operate, a plant for the production of liquid rocket fuel, as well as a rocket test range, including launch and propellant facilities.

A comparison between this contract and other contracts signed by OTRAG indicates that the contract is authentic, although there is always a possibility that the contract is forged. The OTRAG company--which carries out missile experiments and their assembly in Libya--was not ready to respond to questions on this issue.

Various European sources which have been investigating the activities of OTRAG and the question of Arab acquisition of missiles and nuclear know-how say it is quite reasonable to assume that there have been negotiations between Syria and the West Germany company, even if the final contract is not absolutely identical to the copy of the document held by MA'ARIV.

Moreover, information from other sources confirms that Syria also wants to join the "nuclear club" of the Arab world.

Therefore, the real race is currently not waged by the Arab regimes that want to reach nuclear capability and the forces in the outside world trying to prevent them from gaining that capability, but, rather, with the Arab world itself each country striving to be the first to produce the "Islamic bomb." A great deal has been said regarding Iraq and Pakistan, and from time to time we hear about Libya's ridiculous attempts. Saudi Arabia mainly participates in the second line of the race, through the assistance it extends to various nuclear programs.

However, the first public disclosures about Syria's activities in this sensitive issue are news. To date, Syria had particularly excelled in the purchase of modern weapons. It is almost absolutely dependent on the Soviet Union for its arms supplies. It now appears that Syria has been turning to the West to get closer to the realization of its dream on the nuclear option.

The photocopy of the documents, published in this edition further reveals that Syria conducted--or is still conducting--negotiations with the mysterious West German Company OTRAG. This company was expelled from Zaire and it is now active in Libya. The latter has authorized OTRAG to conduct missile experiments on its soil.

On page three of the draft contract in our possession it is stipulated that, at the request of the purchaser (the Government of the Arab Republic of Syria), the implementation of the contract will be conducted in two phases and that the contract in question will only apply to the first phase. OTRAG undertakes to manufacture in Syria: A) tactical missiles up to 300 km range with 500 kg warheads, with two stages; B) ballistic missiles up to 2,000 km range with 500 kg warheads, with three stages. The West German company undertakes to produce 10 tactical missiles and 5 ballistic missiles per year.

Clause 3 stipulates that the first phase of the contract will be for the sum of $714 million. OTRAG undertakes to pay all the taxes on the equipment, the materials and salaries applying to that part of the contract to be carried out in West Germany, while Syria will pay the taxes regarding the part to be carried out on its soil. OTRAG undertakes to complete the first phase (Clause 6) within 24 months. Production will continue for at least 20 years.

Payment (Clause7) by Syria will be done as following: 10 percent immediately after the contract has been signed; 60 percent when all the material has been transferred to the site where the plant will be constructed; 5 percent will be paid after the successful launching of the first missile to a distance of 300 km, hitting the target with an accuracy of 0.1 percent.

The contract certainly does not make do without the "boycott clause," namely, the company's undertaking in clause 12 headlined "Breach of Contract" contains a small paragraph as follows: "Were the purchaser to learn that the company (OTRAG) had contacts with people suspected of trading with Israel or Israeli companies, as well as with plants of South African nationality, Syria would be able to declare the contract null and void."

According to Clause 9/6 OTRAG also undertakes "to develop and improve the missile system according to the scientific progress which would have been made during the realization of the contract and production, as well as to provide the purchaser with the findings of research and data in its possession."

Morever, OTRAG undertakes not to supply know-how and technology in its possession to other countries, including North African countries, for as long as the contract is in effect.

In contrast, the undertakings of the client are more limited and mainly refer to guaranteeing the financing and providing an area of 10 square km for the construction of the plant and a range of 500 km to enable missile experiments.

As for the manpower required of Syria, it is very limited: 25 graduated engineers; 50 mechanics and other technical experts, including typists; 50 expert workers; and 100 construction workers--in sum, 275 local workers.

Israeli Reaction Reported

TA031038 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Aug 81 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Israel will act through diplomatic channels to cancel the contract between the West German company OTRAG and the Syrian Government if it emerges that the West German company indeed plans to produce long-range missiles for the Syrian Army. The report published in MA'ARIV yesterday on the contractual relation between OTRAG and the Syrian Government, and the photocopy of the contract, raised sharp reactions in Jerusalem.

A political source noted that there is apparently no limit to the surprises in store for Israel on the part of West Germany, and that the policy of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt toward Israel was apparently what gave OTRAG a "green light" to go ahead with the secret contract with the Syrian Government.

The Israeli sources noted that if it emerged that the details of the contract were indeed true, the West German Government should shoulder the responsibility for it, notwithstanding the fact that the reference is to contacts between a private commercial company and a foreign government. The Israeli Embassy in Bonn will apparently carry out a thorough investigation of this stormy affair and, subsequently, Israel will formulate its position on the issue.

The opinion prevailing in Jerusalem is that Syria is trying to locate arms suppliers in the West, mainly those specializing in tactical and ballistic missiles and nuclear know-how, in view of the difficulties it has encountered in receiving this type of weapon from the Soviet Union. According to data in Israel's possession, the Soviet Union supplies Syria with Frog and Scud short-range missiles, but it so far abstained from providing it with long-range missiles.

It was noted in Jerusalem yesterday that the missiles affair resembles the affair of the German scientists who at the time helped the Egyptians in their attempt to produce long-range missiles against Israel.

Israeli political circles last night categorically denied reports to the effect that Israel and India, as it were, maintained contacts on the nuclear issue in order to hit the Pakistani nuclear reactor.

INVESTIGATION OF BUS ATTACK REPORTED CONTINUING

TA020526 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] The investigators of the security forces believe that two of three people detained in the affair of the terrorist attack on the bus near Ma'ale Hahamisha are connected to the terrorist act. This is reported by ITIM correspondent Ilan Bakhar. Other terrorists may have helped them with training and guarding. Our correspondent, Moti 'Eden, reports that the investigation extends beyond the green line after the terrorists' tracks led to the villages of Qattanah and Bayt 'Inan in the territories. In these two villages and in the village of Biddu the curfew is continuing, while in others it was lifted.

LIBYA

'ARAFAT TALKS WITH AL-QADHDHAFI, MAKES STATEMENT

LD022358 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] The brother leader has received Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat, who arrived in the Jamahiriyah last night. Brother Yasir 'Arafat left Tripoli tonight.

Brother Yasir 'Arafat made a statement to a JANA correspondent in which he said: I have informed the brother leader of the revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, of the results of the honorable battles waged by the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces during the attacks by the Zionist forces, on the orders of the United States, against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. The talks with brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi also dealt with a number of Arab and international issues.

He added that he reaffirmed to the brother leader the attitude of the Palestinian revolution, which supports the Great Al-Fatah Revolution's stands, particularly following the discovery of the U.S. terrorist conspiracy aimed at the assassination of the brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi which was exposed by the U.S. information media.

He also said that the Arab masses should rally round a unified Arab plan to confront the Zionist enemy, particularly in these circumstances, in which colonialism is trying to weaken the Arab nation. What happened to the Iraqi nuclear reactor is a warning to every Arab country.

Brother Yasir 'Arafat condemned the bloody regime in the Sudan and exposed its links with and subservience to U.S. imperialism. He declared the Palestinian revolution's support for the struggle of the Sudanese revolutionary forces to topple the lackey and traitorous regime of Ja'far Numayri. Brother Yasir 'Arafat also denounced the Sudanese regime and its hostile attitude to the Palestinian revolution and said that the Palestinian revolution stands by the fraternal Sudanese people in their struggle against the traitorous Sudanese ruler.

MOROCCO

BOUABID HOLDS TALKS WITH CANADA'S TRUDEAU

LD312151 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] The prime minister and minister of justice, Maati Bouabid, today received Pierre Trudeau, who is visiting Morocco. The occasion was used to review bilateral relations and the means to develop them in various fields. Bouabid and Trudeau also reviewed current international problems, particularly the situation in Africa, the Middle East and the Islamic world. They also discussed the North-South dialogue and the results of the Ottawa summit.

In a statement following the meeting, Mr Trudeau spoke of the extremely positive and fruitful character of his talks with Mr Bouabid. He said that the talks will further strengthen the existing economic and trade relations between the two countries.

The Canadian prime minister said that he had discussed in detail certain Moroccan economic projects in which Canada intends to participate, and added that cooperation will become stronger still when Mu'hamed Boucetta visits Canada in September. Mr Trudeau added that the talks included political questions, particularly the outcome of the Ottawa summit and the problems of the Middle East.

ETHIOPIA

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH YUGOSLAVIA SIGNED

EA312148 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 31 Jul 81

[Text] Socialist Ethiopia and Yugoslavia today signed a 1-year protocol on scientific and technical cooperation with a view to further strengthening relations between the two countries.

At a ceremony in the Assembly Hall of the national Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council, Comrade Haili Shawl, minister of state farms, and Comrade Milovan Zidar, federal executive council member and president of the Federal Agricultural Committee of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective countries.

The agreement between the two countries was signed at the conclusion of the seventh regular session of the Ethiopian-Yugoslav Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

On the basis of the cooperation agreement, Yugoslavia will give free scholarships to Ethiopian students, train Ethiopians in the fields of agriculture, energy resources and their distribution, science and technology in addition to proving experts.

Yugoslavia has also pledged to give Ethiopia a long-term loan for the construction of an electric powerline between Yirgalem, Dilla and Arbaminchand to launch the Nekemte agroindustry project. It is also noted in the agreement that a team of experts from Yugoslavia will come to Ethiopia in 1982 to conduct further studies on energy potential and resources in Ethiopia. The agreement also contained details of procedures to be followed during the implementation of the projects and programs outlined in it and recommended further areas of cooperation.

All participants in the seventh regular session of the Ethiopian-Yugoslav Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation were present at the signing ceremony. The eighth regular session of the joint commission will be held next year in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW MINISTERS, OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED

EA310328 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] The Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia today appointed two ministers, two commissioners, three permanent secretaries, one regional chief administrator, one deputy commissioner and two deputy regional administrators. The appointees were presented to Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam by the provisional military administrative council assistant secretary general, Comrade Fisseha Desta.

The Appointees are:

Comrade Kassa Gebre, minister of construction [a new ministry]; Comrade Tesfaye Maru, minister of urban development and housing; Comrade Fisseha Geda, commissioner of tourism and hotel commission; Comrade Kelkelew Tadesse, commissioner of the national water resources commission [a new commission]; Comrade Dr Berhanu Abebe, permanent secretary of the ministry of domestic trade; Comrade Asseged Wolde Amanuel, permanent secretary of the ministry of communications and transport; Comrade Wondemu Kassa, permanent secretary of the ministry of urban development and housing; Comrade Merid Nuguse, chief administrator of Hararghe region; Comrade Kefeyalew Achamyeleh, deputy commissioner of the national water resources commission; Comrade Solomon Muluneh, deputy regional administrator of Gondar region; Comrade Teffera Endalew, deputy regional administrator of Sidamo region.

SOMALIA

SOMALI SALVATION FRONT OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

EA022106 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Interview granted by Acting Chairman of the Somali Salvation Front Col Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmad to unidentified announcer—live]

[Text] [Question] Here with us in the studio tonight is the acting chairman of the Somali Salvation Front [SSF], Col Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmad. Since Colonel Abdullahi is an expert in military affairs and there is a great setback in the defense of our country, I have a few questions to ask him. The so-called commander of the Somali Armed Forces, Umar Haji (Masaleh), recently made an extensive visit to America. What could have been gained from such a visit? What harm might it cause? What can be achieved from it? Colonel Abdullahi, please discuss these points.

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Before I discuss Umar, his visit to America and its outcome, I would like to congratulate the Somali people, the world Muslim community and in particular the SSF forces on their celebration of 'Id al-Fitr today. I hope that in defense of their religion, integrity and independence, they will stand fast against the murderous regime headed by Siad Barre, which has been ruling our country for 12 years. Unless the Somali people act now, their existence, integrity and Islamic religion will cease to be.

To turn now to Umar Haji (Masaleh), who recently made a 4-month visit to America, I would like to inform the Somali people that under Siad's regime, Somalia has ceased to be respected.

Somalia has lost on the political and diplomatic fronts. Somalia is isolated both internally and externally. Its social and economic progress is almost at a standstill and its independence is faltering. Such is the situation obtaining at the time that the SSP is leading the Somali masses toward liberation from the grip of the Siad Barre regime, which is now faltering and its days are numbered.

The imperialist countries, led by the United States, are seeking to intervene in Somalia's internal affairs and in the process of bringing their interests to fruition they are working all-out to install a stooge in Somalia because they know that Siad cannot last long. With this in mind they have started grooming Umar Haji (Masaleh), who has risen in military seniority since Siad's coming to power. Closely related to Siad, he has fully participated in the suppression of the Somali people. Being a senior army officer, they believe they can turn him into a stooge who can serve their interests. This is because they have studied him as a man; they have studied his aims and ambitions, his intelligence and the suffering he has inflicted upon the Somali people. They have studied his wish to remain safely in his position and his desire for power.

So, in order to have an instant replacement for Siad as soon as he falls, they have started grooming Umar Haji (Masaleh) to fill the gap. This is why he was recently invited to visit the United States, where he was taken to a number of military bases and defense installations to flatter him and impress upon him the United State's military might and thus to be led into foolishly believing that the United States is the world's most powerful nation.

Umar Haji was warmly welcomed in the United States. He was given a reception never before given to any Somali leader, not even to Siad when he recently visited the United States with a ministerial delegation.

After returning to Mogadishu from the United States, Umar Haji started saying openly that if Mohammed Ali Samantar, who had been given the defense portfolio as soon as Siad Barre took power in Somali, was not removed from his posts, which included that of defense minister, commander of the Somali Armed Forces and a senior post in Siad's so-called party, the U.S. Administration would not help and support Somali as was expected. Although it is true that Ali Samantari is also a Siad stooge and one who damaged the Somali nation, it appears that the United States did not regard him as capable of providing Umar Haji with a role in which he could serve American interests. Thus, Umar Haji, by putting over the message of the United States ordering that he should replace Ali Samantar, won his victory. But Umar Haji is weak and shortsighted, incapable of detecting U.S. interests in the move. Umar Haji made the Americans a promise and has now put himself at the disposal of the U.S. imperialist administration.

Soon after outmaneuvering Ali Samantar, whose powers were handed over to him, Umar Haji ordered all the Somali Armed Forces to cooperate fully with and hide nothing from the American officer assigned to them. He should have free access to all military camps and be given full cooperation by the armed forces in any Somali Democratic Republic matter. Soon after taking over the defense portfolio, Umar Haji summoned all the senior officers and ordered them to tell the American officer anything he wanted to know about the armed forces. Umar Haji also told the American officer he was free to contact all the Somali Democratic Republic Armed Forces direct, without even going through him.

After Ali Samantar's removal, the armed forces were affected by doubts and disputes. As these surfaced, Siad Barre himself called a special meeting of senior armed forces officers at Defense Headquarters. He told them that Ali Samantar had not been demoted, but had actually been promoted. It is remarkable that Siad Barre should have said that Ali Samantar had been promoted, inasmuch as the latter was never given a post. Ali Samantar, who attended that meeting, also addressed the senior officer of the Somali Armed Forces, telling them, perhaps out of fear of being liquidated, that members of the armed forces of all ranks should not bother thinking about his posts being taken over by Umar Haji (Masaleh), but concentrate instead on defending the Somali Democratic Republic. But Ali Samantar was speaking with a forked tongue. What he perhaps really meant was: I have known the truth all along, so you, members of the Somali Armed Forces secure the interests of the people and country by opposing Umar Haji, who has taken over the Somali defense portfolio.

Soon after that, Umar Haji summoned and held a meeting with senior officers of the Somali Democratic Republic Armed Forces in the presence of the U.S. military attache in Somalia. Those present were: Brig Gen Mohamed Ali Abokor, a senior army officer; Brig Gen Mohamed Utmad Warsame, director of the forces hospital; Lt Col Abdi Yusuf, Somali Democratic Republic General Headquarters deputy commander; and Col Mohamed Mahmud (Bardale), deputy commander of the Air Force.

It was at that meeting that Umar Haji gave orders entitling the U.S. military attache to communicate directly with them to ask about anything he liked anything without being kept from him and to be free to enter any camp at any time he liked.

What this amounts to is that the Somali Democratic Republic Armed Forces and the country's independence and defenses have now passed under the control of the U.S. military attache, while Umar Haji (Maseleh) has either unwittingly, or possible in response to high expectations whispered to him by the U.S. Administration; completely surrendered to the latter and become its absolute stooge. It is regrettable that today the Somali Armed Forces, the defenders of Somalia's territorial integrity and its entire defense system are in the hands of the United States.

Another clear illustration of the fact that the United States is in effective control of Somalia's defense system is what took place on 4 July, U.S. Independence Day: The entire Somali Armed Forces were ordered to celebrate and mark it with fanfares as if it had been a Somali national day. So, U.S. Independence Day was warmly celebrated by all units of the Somalia Democratic Republic Armed Forces in all camps. At National Defense Headquarters, at all battalion headquarters and all army, air force and other defense camps, instead of the beloved Somali Democratic Republic flag and those of the various units of the Somali Democratic Republic Armed Forces being flown, it was the U.S. flag that was hoisted.

Now that the U.S. has been flown in Mogadishu, our national capital, there is nothing left for the Somali people. For when you consider this event seriously, coupled with the sale of our territory through giving the United States bases such as those in the towns of Berbera Kismayu and (Balli Dogleh)--that and the hoisting of the American flag over our national Defense Headquarters--then you will realize that our country has been completely sold out to the American imperialists.

All you can do now is go to war. Those who understand the situation prevailing in Somalia are already fighting. Those of you who are enlightened and still in Somalia should set forth before it is too late and join in the liberation war, which is already in progress. Join us before our religion, culture and dignity fall under imperialist America's domination.

[Presenter] Thank you, Colonel Abdullahi. You have shown how Somali forces and territory are falling under foreign domination and manipulation. We must not allow this to happen for as long as there is a single Somali still alive.

MOGADISHU HOTEL BOMBED; MORE BLASTS PROMISED

EA312103 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somalia to Somalia 1800 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] The day before yesterday at 1000 units of the Somalia Salvation Front set off a bomb in a major hotel in Mogadishu. The hotel, Al-Uruba, is one of the biggest hotels in the Somali capital. No one was injured in the explosion. The purpose of the blast was to warn the terror gang regime in Mogadishu and the world at large that the Somali Salvation Front is a force to be reckoned with. On 4 July a similar explosion took place at the Equator Cinema in Mogadishu, but a news blackout was enforced by the Siad Barre regime.

Commenting on the blast, a Somali Salvation Front spokesman said that simlar bombs will be set off in all major centers in the country. The spokesman added that the purpose of the blast is to warn the Mogadishu terror gang regime headed by Siad Barre, the Somali people and the world at large that the Somali Salvation Front means business and that the days of the faltering regime in Mogadsihu are numbered.

A Somali Salvation Front Communique on this subject calls on diplomats, other foreigners and the Somali masses in general to be on the lookout and avoid all gatherings addressed or attended by the so-called officials of the terror gang in Mogadishu.

THE GAMBIA

AFP REPORTS MILITARY SITUATION IN BANJUL 2 AUG

AB021117 Paris AFP in French 1037 GMT 2 Aug 81

[By Eric Makedonsky]

[Text] Dakar, 2 Aug (AFP)--The military situation seems at a standstill in Gambia 3 days after the coup d'etat which toppled President Dawda Jawara. It is not known yet whether the appeal made by the ousted Gambian head of state to the Supreme Revolutionary Council, led by Mr Kukli Samba Sanyang, to put down arms was heeded.

For the time being, helicopters have airlifted reinforcements and equipment to the police headquarters in the center of Banjul on Sainte Marie Island, at the mouth of the Gambia River, several sources report in Dakar. Police and gendarmerie units loyal to President Jawara have gathered there along with the Senegalese commandos who infiltrated into the Gambian capital on Saturday.

So a force likely to control the center of the city has built up in Banjul itself. In the meantime, helicopters have airlifted relief to the Senegalese Embassy, also in the center of Banjul.

The bulk of the Senegalese troops remain about 15 kilometers away, between Sere Kunda and Bakau, distant suburbs of Banjul, on the large peninsula leading to Sainte Marie Island.

Observers in Dakar interpret this situation in contradictory ways. According to some who recall that the Senegalese have already lost seven men, the Senegalese Army met with stronger opposition than it expected from the coupmakers who are still holding several hostages including, in particular, the first wife of the deposed president, some children and at least two members of government. According to several witnesses from Gambia, the Supreme Revolutionary Council has succeeded in rallying the support of some of the most deprived people in Banjul and has supplied them with arms.

Contrary to this theory, other observers consider that the Senegalese Army has intentionally stopped its advance, although its contingent of 500 men, which was sent to Gambia and which has tanks and helicopters, is capable of gaining total victory in an extremely short time. According to these observers it is as thought the Senegalese forces have been ordered to be patient with the people and to leave the situation to revert by itself through the discouragement of the coupmakers.

Radio Gambia, which continues to transmit this Sunday morning under the control of the coupmakers, probably from a transmitter situated outside the capital, continues to broadcast appeals from the children of the ousted president calling for an end to the Senegalese military operation in order to save their lives.

AFP: SENEGALESE FORCE ACTION REPORTED TERMINATED

AB021332 Paris AFP in English 1325 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Dakar, 2 Aug (AFP)--Sir Dawda Jawara, ousted as president of Gambia last Thursday in a leftwing coup, flew from here today for Gambia's capital, Banjul, officials said.

An informed source said earlier that the 500-man Senegalese intervention forces sent to Gambia to restore Sir Dawda had virtually terminated its action. The force was said to have captured Denton bridge, linking the continental peninsula with Sainte Marie Island, where Banjul stands.

This morning, according to the source, Senegalese armor crossed the bridge with Senegalese airborne forces and police and gendermerie loyal to Sir Dawda.

Senegalese forces now control the entire road from Yundum Airport on the peninsula to the Banjul city centre, the source said. Senegalese forces were also said to be in control of all but one of Banjul's suburbs. The exception was Bakau, on the point of the peninsula where the River Gambia meets the Atlantic.

COUP LEADER'S MESSAGES URGE SENAGALESE TO WITHDRAW

Appeal for Condemnation

AB021409 Paris AFP in French 1355 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Dakar, 2 Aug (AFP)--The Supreme Revolutionary Council, chaired by Mr Kukli Samba Sanyang who led the attempted coup against President Dawda Jawara, made a radio-broadcast appeal early Sunday afternoon to the whole world calling for the condemnation of the Senegalese aggression.

Abdou Diouf (the Senegalese head of state) must respect the OAU Charter and non-interference in the internal affairs of our country, the appeal pointed out. It also stressed the need to comply with the UN principles.

It goes on saying, we want President Abdou Diouf to know that we have really implemented a revolution here in Gambia and that President Jawara is telling lies to him. We must not fight each other and allow the whites to mock us. Abdou Diouf must know that the Cambian revolutionaries are prepared to struggle in order to free Gambia. The liberation of Gambia does not depend on the Senegalese, but on Gambians themselves.

In its appeal, the Supreme Revolutionary Council affirms that Gambia and Senegal should be able to uphold their state to state relations and friendship in the absence of Mr Jawara.

After describing Sir Dawda as an enemy of the people, the coupmakers again express their determination to fight to liberate Gambia and affirm to the Senegalese president that their struggle does not concern him.

Threat to Kill Hostages

AB021447 Paris AFP in French 1428 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Dakar, 2 Aug (AFP)--The Supreme Revolutionary Council, led by Mr Kukli Samba Sanyang, Sunday claimed that it is holding 29 people hostage and it announced on Radio Gambia that the hostages would be executed if the Senegalese Government did not withdraw its troops from the Gambian territory by 1500 GMT. According to the Gambian radio, among the hostages are 18 children who were at the residence of the executive secretary of the Gambia-Senegal Committee, Mr Seydou Nourou Ba, as well as the 2 children of the second secretary of the Senegalese Embassy in Banjul, Mr Momar Fall.

There are also four adult civilians among the hostages: Lady Jillel, one of Mr Jawara's two wives; his brother; Mrs Seydou Nourou Ba and Mrs Momar Fall.

The radio station also indicated that the insurgents are also holding six soldiers and one customs officer from Senegal. Among the soldiers is Comdr Ibrahima Bathily Moussa.

JAWARA RETURNS TO BANGUL, URGES REBELS' SURRENDER

AB031401 Paris AFP in French 1332 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Dakar, 3 Aug (AFP)--The Field Force barracks, where some supporters of the attempted coup in Banjul seem to have been recruited, remained under the control of the insurgents on Monday, Gambian President Dawda Jawara stated.

In a nation-wide speech broadcast by Radio-Sid, commercial radio station located in Banjul, the Gambian head of state called on those taking part in the coup under the leadership of Mr K. Samba Sanyang to stop fighting and surrender to the loyal troops.

Sir Dawda Jawara promised that they will neither be killed nor mollested if they surrendered.

The head of state stated that the insurgents also had a portable transmitter. But he gave assurance that it will soon be seized along with the Field Force camp by the Senegalese and the loyal troops. Mr Jawara urged the people to give back to the legal authorities the weapons which, according to him, were distributed to them by the Supreme Revolutionary Council set up after the attempted coup. A large number of those weapons had been stolen from the camp of the Field Force, which the rebels had attacked by surprise, he added.

Sir Dawda Jawara reaffirmed that the rebels have been helped, trained, financed and instigated by a foreign power which he did not name.

Most Gambians do not understand all the constraints a Marxist-Leninist regime can impose on an Islamic country, continued the Gambian head of state who added that Marxism-Leninism denies the existence of God and does not allow the permanent practice of religion, be it Muslim or Christian.

Finally, after asking the workers to resume work and shop owners to reopen their shops, President Jawara gave the assurance that the damage caused during the attempted coup d'etat will be repaired as soon as order is restored to the country.

SENEGALESE, LOYAL FORCES REPORTED IN CONTROL 3 AUG

AB031212 Paris AFP in English 1207 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Kaolack, Senegal 3 Aug [AFP]--Senegalese troops and Gambian forces loyal to President Dawda Jawara control the whole of Gambia today, including the capital, Banjul, according to telephone conversations with Banjul residents from this Senegalese town near the border. Those interviewed said Banjul was calm, four days after leftist rebels began a military coup against Sir Dawda that now appears to have failed. The president returned to Banjul yesterday from Dakar, the Senegalese capital.

Banjul stores, which had been closed since the coup last Thursday, were to reopen today to distribute rice, the staple food, the residents said.

They said many people had been wounded in the fighting between the Senegalese intervention force, sent in at Sir Dawda's request under a mutual defense pact, and the rebels, but that there were few civilian dead.

A Senegalese military communique in Dakar said yesterday that 10 Senegalese soldiers had been killed and 36 wounded in the operation. The intervention force, supported by helicoptors and armor, is reportedly about 500 strong. It was not immediately known how many Gambian policemen and members of the paramilitary Field Force had joined the coup, led by socialist politician Kukli Samba Sanyang, and how many had remained loyal to Sir Dawda, who has led the tiny West African state since independence in 1965.

SENEGAL

JAWARA SPEECHES, PRESS STATEMENT FROM DAKAR

31 Jul Speech

AB312230 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2125 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Speech by Gambian President Dawda Jawara to Gambian nation from Dakar--live in English]

[Text] Fellow Gambians, the aircraft that was bringing me back this morning from the United Kingdom was unable, for reasons of technical difficulties, to land at Yundum Airport. I therefore have, for the first time in the history of our country, to address you today from a capital other than Banjul. The reason for this context is obvious. In the early hours of yesterday, Thursday, 30 July, a grotesque group of individuals styling themselves the Supreme Council of the Revolution seized our radio station and airport and set about to broadcast ridiculous statements asserting its aim of seizing power from the legally consituted government that I have the honor to lead. [words indistinct] This band of usurpers have declared their intention to destroy our republican institutions and have been subjecting innocent citizens, civilians and loyal security forces alike to [word indistinct] molestation and various forms of violence. They have been able to do all this with encouragement and support from outside this country and with the collaboration of certain elements serving with our Field Force. Fellow countrymen, you will sit back and wonder with me as how our dear and widely respected country and its decent law-abiding citizens should come to deserve this barbaric treatment. For the moment, I plead with everyone to be patient until the full facts are brought to light after the thorough investigations that will be carried out very soon. For the moment I plead with you to remain calm in the face of the senseless provocation and to continue to give your loyal support to the government and the police and other forces who in their overwhelming majority have remained loyal to the government.

This dark sinister day in the history of our beloved country is already about to end--and with it its tale of untold cruelty and misery. There can be no escape for the band of (3 hired criminals) who have unleased this wanton disaster. They will have to face the consequences. Fellow Gambians, we will note during this period of individual and collective trial, the time has come to remain lucid and to comprehend the situation. I will only underline a few basic facts here for your guidance.

Firstly, the duly constituted government is in control of the entire country except for selected areas and installations seized by the criminals. These are the radio station, and areas in (Cumbersome Mary). The Yundum International Airport and the trans-Gambian ferry crossing, which the rebels earlier held, have been wrestled from them by troops loyal to the government. Elsewhere, loyal troops are grouping to give a final assault to dislodge the dissidents.

Secondly, at no moment did my government lose its authority or control over any other area of our national territory.

Thirdly, the basis of the authority and the power that my government enjoys in the country is the confidence and support that you as its citizens place in us. These cannot be seized by any force.

Fourthly, in addition to our support, my government continues to enjoy the recognition and full confidence of many friends and neighbors in the region and in the international community at large. It was thus that from the onset, I was permitted to invoke the agreement of mutual defense assistance that had been signed with the Republic of Senegal in 1965 in order to help strengthen the army of our loyal forces in rounding up and neutralizing the rebels and criminals in order to minimize the bloodshed and suffering [words indistinct].

The Senegalese troops have since last night entered the operation to round up the last of the rebellion.

It is to say, dear countrymen, that the high treason has only succeeded in harassing, maiming and killing innocent citizens and at the same time provoking panic and confusion in the country. These are in themselves high crimes for which they will pay but thanks be to Allah, [words indistinct] has enabled them to control the country.

This is ocasion for me to salute the loyalty and courage of my vice president, ministers and the loyal armed forces. I pay tribute to the memory of those who lost their lives in this tragedy. I pray for the perfect rest of their souls and assure the bereaved families that my government will see to it that these valiant citizens who risked and lost their lives in the defense of their country with freedom and execution will not have died in vain.

Once again, I like to assure everyone that I have been kept fully informed of the unprecedented tragedy that has struck our beloved country. Under the circumstances, I am very clear in my mind about my supreme responsibility toward our country and its people who placed their confidence in me. For the 18 years that I have held supreme responsibility for the destiny of our country, my efforts have consistently been in the direction of safeguarding the lives and liberty of its citizens at the same time as I try to improve their living conditions. Our country is not the proverbial land of milk and honey and my government never promised the impossible. But at the same time, I am determined to see to it that the peace and progress so far achieved are not confiscated and destroyed by demagogues and criminals.

I accordingly restate my resolve to be with you shortly to continue the task started and I appealed to Mr Kukli Samba Sanyang and his fellow insurgents to lay down their arms and stop the mindless shedding of Gambian blood.

May Allah help us.

31 Jul Press Statement

AB010008 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2215 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Press conference statement given by Gambian President Dawda Jawara in Dakar on 31 July 1981 --recorded, speaking in English followed by translation]

[Text] Ministers, our excellencies, members of the press and ladies and gentlemen: Since early yesterday morning, small bands of power-hungry Gambians supported by some rebel elements in the Armed Forces of Gambia have been attempting to overthrow the legitimate Government of Gambia. Members of my government, with the support of loyal members of the police forces who are in the majority, bravely stood up against this kind of action to defend their dear country and its constitution and to restore law and order. The rebels have, by their action, plunged the country into death and destruction, fear and treason and chaos.

The country, the Gambia, which since independence, has had an enviable record of stability, peace and democracy, must not be left to suffer this fate and what results if these rebels were to succeed in staging a coup. I therefore consider it my supreme duty to do everything possible to save the country from the hands of Kukli Samba Sanyang, the rebel leader, and his collaborators. Therefore, when I had the news in London, I took two important decisions.

First of all, when I learned that members of my government--the vice president and ministers--and the senior members of the Gambian police force and a majority of the force plus the majority of the citizens of the country were still loyal to my government, I decided to invoke the agreement on mutual defense assistance between the Gambia and the sister Republic of Senegal, which was signed in Banjul on the 18th of February 1965, that is, on the day the Gambia became independent. I invoked the provisions of the agreement to ask for assistance from the Senegalese Government in order to reinforce the Gambian Government and its loyal supporters, both civilian and police, who have bravely and successfully kept the rebels out of the capital, Banjul, and from most parts of the country.

Secondly, I decided to come immediately to help restore law and order in the Gambia as quickly as possible so that people will be able to breath again and to go about their daily activities in peace.

I say to the members of the government and all loyal citizens, wherever they may be, to continue to defend their country against this act of lawlessness. They should be encouraged by the way things are developing. Already, Yundum Airport, which had been occupied by the rebels since yesterday morning, has now been taken over completely by Senegalese paratroopers. Senegalese troops have also expelled rebel Gambian forces from the trans-Gambia ferry and from (parasenye).

And thirdly, Senegalese troops coming from Cassamance have entered the Gambia and have defeated and (?expelled) all rebel elements they encountered on their way.

It seems to me that it will only be a matter of hours before these troops link up with loyal Gambian forces in control of the capital and other areas and the rebellion would have been crushed. At this juncture, I would like to appeal strongly to Mr Kukli Sanyang, the rebel leader and his collaborators and comrades, to give themselves up and surrender in order to minimize the bloodshed. Already, even though we don't have figures, there has been considerable bloodshed in the country. And I strongly appeal to the rebels to realize that their time is up, at least, in a very short time--to appeal to them to give themselves up to the loyal troops or to the Senegalese troops who are supporting the government in order to minimize the bloodshed.

Answers Questions

AB010040 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2215 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Questions and answers following the press conference statement given by Gambian President Dawda Jawara in Dakar on 31 Jul 1981--recorded; questions given in French and translated into English and answers given in English and translated into French--all processing was from English]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr President, when do you intend to return to the Gambia?

[Answer] Well, I cannot announce now, but it will not be long.

[Question] With your permission Mr President, I would like to say that later, the Senegalese radio will put a question to you in Wollof and in Mandigue. But before that, I will like to put the following questions to you: My first question which is in chronological order: We know that the rebels stole arms and then the, launched an attack against your partisans who were unarmed. It is a somewhat confused situation. How can you explain that this could happen without the knowledge of the security forces? My second question is that the rebels say they are proclaiming Marxism, whereas there is a foreign power in it. What is the power?

[Answer] Well, the fact that the rebels were able to seize the armory and to remove most of the arms and amunitions from the loyal elements, of course, is highly regrettable. But I am sure thay must have used the element of surprise in order to achieve that. I am sure the security forces of the country must have been taken by surprise. It is a matter which we will have to pay a lot of attention to so that it does not occur in the future. But of course, this has happened, and it is most regrettable. The second question about whether there is a foreign hand behind the so-called Marxist-Leninist rebels is a matter which, of course, we will [words indistinct] look into very carefully and very thoroughly. It seems to me that there is a strong probability that there has been a foreign influence behind it. We shall carefully look into it.

[Question] I understand that you heard some reports about the claims that that foreign power would be Libya. Is that something that you are still considered? The second question is can you tell us anything about the rebel leader? Is he someone that you got to know, someone who had been in position of authority? The third question is is the difficult economic situation which the country is now experiencing part of the cause of the rebellion and in particular of what I understand is looting in Banjul yesterday?

[Answer] In the first place, I never mentioned any country as being behind these events. When I was asked this question yesterday, I said this morning [as heard] that I strongly suspect from evidence which has come to me that there is a foreign power behind the coup, but it is only after thorough investigation that we could determine this and determine which country, if any at all. But I have confidence that I have never mentioned any country as being behind the rebels. On the second question about the leader of the rebellion, I do know him personally and he is very little known actually. All that we know after a lot of thorough searching memory was that he stood in the 1979 general elections but failed miserably. I believe he lost his deposit and since then, I for one, have heard nothing about him. Your third question concerns the economic situation in the country and the way it could have influenced the rebellion and the attempted coup. Well, the Gambia, like most developing countries, particularly those situated in the Sahelian subregion of Africa, is facing a difficult economic situation, but this should not be any reason for a group of people with no considerable support in the country to overthrow the constitution and try to set themselves up as government. I know and I am sure that every rightthinking Gambian will know that to change the present government for this group of people will be a disaster for Gambia and the Gambian people.

1 Aug Speech

AB012339 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Speech made in Dakar by Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara to the Gambian nation on 1 August 1981--recorded speaking in English]

[Text] Fellow Gambians: The Muslim community worldwide, of which the Gambia is part, is today celebrating the feast of Id al-Fitr [words indistinct] in the usual atmosphere of peace, joy and brotherhood and in submission to Allah, the creator. The prevailing political situation in our country, and as we all know only too well, has forced departure from our tradition of getting together to mark the occasion. But union is more a matter of art than [passage indistinct]. [Words indistinct] to withstand the present crisis the country is going through.

Dear countrymen, I am anxious that they all remain alert, calm and very clear about the real political catastrophe planned and attempted these past 3 days in our country. It is clear that our chosen way of life, which is based on democracy, tolerance, the respect of human right and the rejection of injustice has the effect of making some people uncomfortable or at least jealous. It is also evident that forces have accordingly been at work to deprive us of the freedom that enabled us to maintain this way of life. This awareness should help us to understand the origin and the nature of the bad conspiracy hatched out against our country and its citizens. What we are witnessing in this crisis is the unscrupulous use of misguided youth and other criminals to attack and harass innocent people and to try to intimidate the government into abdication.

My dear countrymen, you have been victims individually and collectively of the most barbaric treatment in the life of our country. All this has been done for reasons beyond your comprehension and in the name of a cause you cannot understand. I am deeply pained to see the forces of evil thriving on the combination of treachery [word indistinct] who are mere executors of orders from elsewhere brought shame and dishonor to our age-old traditions of loyalty, patriotism and humanism. Thanks to heaven that they are only a small minority of our society.

Fellow Gambians, we are believers; and we live by and for the faith we place in Allah and the just cause. For 3 days, valiant Gambians, in upholding this freedom, have been fighting, receiving wounds, dying and suffering all the forms of physical discomfort: They are convinced that the right will triumph as surely it will, for in the present struggle, there can be only one issue--the victory of our country at all costs over its enemies outside and their lackys inside who are led by Kukli Sanyang. The force of evil, by treachery, has the element of surprise in their favor for the past 2 days. But the tide has decidedly turned against them and everywhere, they are on the run. The radio Gamvia has been recaptured from them, even though, characteristically, they sabotaged and damaged the equipment to render them useless. In the next few hours, we'll bring you more happy tidings in this [word indistinct].

My appeal to you, fellow Gambians, is to remain calm and give our loyal forces and brotherly Senegalese troops full support and cooperation. In your own interest, I call on all of you, especially yardowners and heads of families, not to habor any of the bandits on the run. Denounce them and report them to the police to get them to pay the consequences of their crime. I call on all religious and traditional leaders, the chairmen and supporters of our great party, the PPP [People's Progressive Party] and the youth [words indistinct] wherever they may be to mobilize and rise up to the occasion. They should be on the lookout for rebels and bandits seeking refuge in their homes, villages and towns and help round them up in the supreme service of the nation. The criminals must never be allowed to get away with what they did.

People living within the combat zone, I appeal to you to persevere and listen to instructions from the government and the loyal forces. The nation has triumphed over the menace [words indistinct], it is only a matter of hours now. Once again, I appeal to the better sense of Kukli Sanyang and his fellow adventurers. I remind them that they are no match for the combined might of our loyal forces with reinforcements from Senegal. I remind them that they have resources far superior to whatever they could have at their disposal, and I call on them put down their arms and surrender in order to help end the bloodshed and the suffering they are causing to innocent people in the country.

To those of them who respond to this call, I offer the most humane treatment possible under the circumstances as a gesture of clemency on the holy occasion of Idi al-Fitr [words indistinct]. On the other hand, I hold them individually and collectively responsible for the lives of the hostages they may be holding.

Should any harm befall them the retribution will be total and terrible. There has already been too much unnecessary bloodshed and this must cease forthwith.

Finally, since I am still on Senegalese soil, I would like to seize the occasion of the Id al-Fitr to offer, in your name and in the name of the Gambia, best wishes to His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, the president of the Republic of Senegal, his family and the brotherly people of Senegal. [Jawara switches to Arabic] [end recording]

GOVERNMENT 31 JUL STATEMENT ON GAMBIA EVENTS

AB312108 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Government statement on the events in the Gambia issued in Dakar on 31 July 1981]

[Text] On the night of Wednesday, 29 July and the early morning of Thursday, 30 July 1981, some serious events happened in the Gambia. The various ties which have long existed between the Gambia and Senegal in all fields, the need to ensure in our country all conditions for an internal peace and an indispendable stability to our economic and social development, the fraternal relations which the people of the Gambia and Senegal enjoy among themselves, as they belong to the same ethnic groups and have the same culture, result in the fact that any event which happens in the Gambia will have some effects on our country. This is the reason why the Republic of Senegal and the Republic of the Gambia have, among themselves, maintained a broad cooperation of trust founded on the interests of each of them. Within this framework, Senegal and the Gambia are bound in particular by a cooperation agreement in the fields of security and defense which was signed in Banjul on 18 February 1965. This agreement came into effect on 16 April 1970 after being ratified according to current constitutional procedures in the two countries. In the first article of this agreement, it is stated that the Republic of Senegal and the Government of the Gambia at their respective requests should assist and aid each other in the field of their security and defense against any aggression. This article of the 1965 agreement aims at two situations: one is when one of them is subject to an external aggression and the other is when they must defend themselves against any threat of destabilization. In both cases, aid and assistance must be requested by the country which is victim of the aggression or subject of the threat. The events now happening in the Gambia, apart from the dangers which they constitute for Senegal, are incontestably within the fields covered by this agreement. Consequently, and in compliance with the first article of this agreement, the legal government headed by President Sir Dawda Jawara, president of the Republic of the Gambia, requested in writing and in conformity with the procedures provided by this agreement, the intervention of the Senegalese Armed Forces. This request was formulated on 30 July 1981 with the view to contributing to the neutralization of the Gambian elements who took advantage of the absence of the Gambian head of state from the national territory to prevent the normal functioning of institutions and seriously disturb public order in the Republic of the Gambia. The Republic of Senegal, discharging fully its international commitments, and with the consent of the Gambian sister republic, therefore intervened at the request of President Sir Dawda Jawara. The military action taken is within the framework of the international agreement signed in conformity with the rules of the principles of international law and according to the fundamental law of each of the two countries. This action was taken in cooperation with the Gambian Armed Forces, the majority of which remains loyal and faithful to the legitimate government. By making this decision, the Senegalese Government wants to demonstrate, once again, its commitment to the interests of the Senegalese and Gambian people. So, the government is thereby confirming its concern to see the security of the Senegalese people and to respect its international commitments.

DIOUF 2 AUG SPEECH TO NATION ON GAMBIA SITUATION

AB022103 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2030 GMF 2 Aug 81

[Speech to the nation by Senegalese President Abdou Diouf concerning the present situation in Gambia--live]

[Text] Citizens of Senegal: In a statement published on Friday, 31 July 1981, the Senegalese Government informed you about the events that took place in Gambia on Wednesday night, 29 July and Thursday morning, 30 July. In their development, forseeable consequences and origin, these events constitute a serious threat to the security of our country. A state worthy of the name always respects its commitments. At the request of Gambia's legitimate authorities and by virtue of the agreements duly negotiated, signed and ratified in accordance with the constitutions of the Republics of Senegal and Gambia, the Senegalese Armed Forces intervened in that country in order to reestablish law and order to ensure the security of our own people as well as to respect our international obligations.

The government's statement which has published on Friday, 31 July, clearly demonstrated that the action undertaken by our brave army is in conformity with the mutual assistance accord between Senegal and Gambia. Moreover, it so happens that, in this matter, the security of our country is also involved. Therefore, as far as I, the head of state of Senegal am concerned, no dilly-dallying was possible since the path of honor and duty was clear to our country. By adopting this attitude which is in conformity with the Senegalese virtues of courage, dignity, honor and loyalty to our promise, the Senegalese Government assumed its responsibilities in a situation which demanded a rapid, lucid and organized action. We assumed it without any hesitation after having very carefully assessed the situation that has occurred in Gambia as well as its direct implications. The Senegalese Armed Forces, whose bravery and fighting spirit must be emphasized, have successfully accomplished the mission entrusted to them. In the name of the whole nation, I solemnly pay them the tribute they deserve.

Among the directives given the armed forces in the execution of this mission, I would like emphasize the one aimed at safeguarding the lives of the civilians, especially of women and children, and to avoid all material destruction which could later compromise Gambia's development efforts even if they are compelled by opponents armed, organized and led by foreigners. These directives were particularly respected. I piously bow down in memory of our soldiers who have fallen on the field of honor and whose sacrifices will not be in vain because they were defending a sacred cause.

Had the situation been different, that is, if we were not anxious to do everything to save the hostages and safeguard and protect the lives of innocent persons [words indistinct], the intervention of our armed forces would have lasted only a few hours. Calm has now been restored throughout the Gambian national territory and President Dawda Kairab Jawara returned to Banjul this very day.

Citizens of Senegal, neither I, the head of state and guardian of the constitution and of our republican institutions nor the government of the republic will ever allow our country's sovereignty and security to be threatened in a disguised manner and in the very heart of our territory. I know that a certain opposition party--where immediate pre-occupations hinder it from appreciating the short- and long-term dangers which can threaten or which threaten our country--immediately issued communiques and statements condemning the action which enabled the return of peace, stability and democracy to Gambia, and which also constitute Senegal's peace and stability. In such a serious situation, I would have hoped that certain opposition parties would understand where the path of honor and duty lies. The demons of partisan politics having won, they are seriously engaged in demagogy and irresponsibility and consequently seriously endangering democracy.

In the name of our nation, we have accomplished our duty in conformity with our agreements and in close cooperation with the legitimate rulers and brotherly people of Gambia as well as in conformity with the enlightened interests of our country. The Senegalese action undertaken in Gambia is therefore legitimate and it was necessary. Several neighboring or friendly countries in our continent as well as in other continents have for 3 days now, been demonstrating their moral and political support for us because they fully understand our preoccupations as well as the significance and scope of a duty which Senegal's security and that of its people imposed on us.

Citizens of Senegal, in this particular situation as in past ones, when the honor, dignity and future of our country are involved, I will spare no effort or retreat from any danger to safeguard Senegal's vital interests which include its security and stability. This is in conformity with the oath I took before the Supreme Court and the duties of my position. Citizens of Senegal, good evening.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS SITUATION, ORIGIN OF ARMS

AB022215 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2050 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Our colleague Iba Kei has just returned from Banjul.

[Question] Iba Kei, you have just returned from Banjul. You were on the spot; you saw and experienced what happened there. What are your first impressions?

[Answer] Well, my impressions are very favorable. The situation is very clear in Banjul. The forces which remained loyal to Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, supported by the Senagalese Armed Forces, have the situation well in hand.

I do not know whether you announced this at the beginning of the newscast but we must present the situation in a chronological order. In fact, it was at 1136 this morning that the Gambian president, Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, who was accompanied to the Dakar-Yoff military airport, returned to his country. He was received on disembarking from his plane in Banjul by the deputy prime minister of Gambia, Asan Camara, who was accompanied by Justice Minister Lamin Saho, our ambassador in Banjul, Mbaye Mbengue, and several supporters who welcomed him at the Yundum Airport, which is completely in the hand of the loyal forces supported by the Senegalese Armed Forces.

We have been able to verify the origin of the arms. We saw these arms with our own eyes. They are Soviet-made arms. The bandits distributed these weapons to almost all the people of Gambia and told them: The Senegalese have landed in our country. They want to take over our country and our capital, Banjul. You must therefore defend yourselves against the Senegalese. The people, who did not understand the trick, began to shoot anyhow and this caused many victims among the civilian population.